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G. McFADYEAN.

T A B L E  
OF  
VETERINARY POSOLOGY  
AND  
THERAPEUTICS  
*WITH WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.*

FOR THE USE OF  
Students and Practitioners

BY  
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Dedicated

TO THE LATE

GEORGE FLEMING, Esq.,

C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.G.S., ETC.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY  
SURGEONS, AND PRINCIPAL VETERINARY

SURGEON TO THE ARMY,

AS A TOKEN OF THE AUTHOR'S ESTEEM OF HIS LABOURS  
TO ADVANCE VETERINARY SCIENCE;

AND IN

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF MANY KINDNESSES

RECEIVED FROM HIM BY

THE AUTHOR.





## PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

---

THESE Tables are intended as an aid to the memory for the dose, and pharmacopœial preparations, of the drugs used in Veterinary Medicine. The agents and their preparations might have been classified under various groups ; but I consider it more advantageous to arrange them alphabetically, so as to enable the busy practitioner to find at once the agent, its dose, and the preparation best suited for its administration in any given case.

No particular authority has been followed in apportioning the doses, but the works of Professors Dun, Gamgee, Morton, and Tuson, as well as some foreign authors, have been consulted, and an average struck between them, which I find works satisfactorily in practice.

The doses given in the three columns are for the Horse, Pig, and Dog respectively. Those for Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and Cats, have been omitted, so as not to unnecessarily extend the tables, these being easily calculated from the others. For instance, the same or even half as much again may be given to Cattle as to Horses, whilst Sheep and Goats take the same or half as much again as Pigs, and Cats half the dose for dogs—thus :—If the dose for the Horse = 1, that for Cattle will =  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sheep and Goats =  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; Pigs =  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Dogs =  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; and Cats =  $\frac{1}{32}$ .

*Example.*—Pulveris Zingiberis.—Cattle, take from  $\mathfrak{v}$ ii-x; Horses,  $\mathfrak{v}$ ii-vi; Sheep and Goats, grs.xv- $\mathfrak{v}$ l $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pigs, grs.xv- $\mathfrak{v}$ i; Dogs, grs. vii-xx; Cats, grs. iii-x.

When looking through the doses given below, it will be found that this proportion (viz., the Pig  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Dog  $\frac{1}{16}$ , of the dose for the Horse) is the rule; except in a few instances, notably in the class of agents termed *Narcotics*, when the dose is relatively much smaller for Omnivora and Carnivora than it is for Herbivora.

N.B.—As a guide for those who wish to try any new drug from Human Medicine on the lower animals, we would suggest the dose prescribed for the Human Subject may, as a rule, be administered to the dog; this

multiplied by 2 will be that for the Pig ; multiplied by 3 will be the dose for Sheep and Goats ; and when multiplied by 16 will give the dose for Horses and Cattle.

I have introduced a Table of Abbreviations used in prescription-writing.

The doses given below are for medium-sized animals ; and we append a table drawn up by Dr. Hertwig for regulating the dose according to the ages of the various animals. Besides size and age, however, we must also take into consideration the species, race, habit, temperament, idiosyncrasy, disease, climate, etc., in apportioning the dose of agents we wish to administer.

The substances and preparations which are administered in very small doses are printed in bold type.

I have also added a Table of Officinal and Veterinary Formulæ ;

A Table of the General Classification of Medicines, according to their Influence on the Organs and Structures of the Body ;

A Table of Agents arranged according to their therapeutical action, to assist practitioners in selecting suitable agents for the cases under their charge ;

- A Table of Diseases and their Remedies ;
- A Table of Solubility ;
- A Table of Weights and Measures ;
- A Table of Per Cent. Dilutions ;
- A Table of Thermometry ;
- A Table of Utero-Gestation ;
- A Table of Pulse and Respirations ;
- A Table of Œstrum ;
- A Table of Weaning ;
- A Table of Incubation or Latency of Disease ;
- A Table of the Percentage Composition of Feeding-  
Stuffs ;
- A Table of Hay and Pasture Grasses ;
- A Table of the Composition of Milk ;
- A Table of the Composition of the Ash of Milk ;
- A Table of the Proximate Analysis of Blood ;
- A Table of the Composition of Bones ;
- A Table of the Composition of Urine ;
- A Table of the most important Infectious Diseases  
and their Agents ;
- A Table of the Parasitic Arthropoda of Animals ;
- A Table of Dentition.

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# TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC.

<i>āā</i> ( <i>anā, ana</i> )	...	= of each.
<i>ad.</i> ...	...	= up to.
<i>add.</i> ...	...	= add.
<i>bol.</i> ( <i>bolus</i> )	...	= a ball.
<i>C.</i> ( <i>congius</i> )	...	= a gallon ; <i>written</i> Ci.
<i>c.</i> ( <i>cum</i> )	...	= with.
<i>c.c.</i> ( <i>cubic centimetre</i> )		= about 17 minims.
<i>cgm.</i> ( <i>centigramme</i> )		= about $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
<i>div.</i> ...	...	= divide.
<i>dr.</i> ( <i>drachma</i> )	...	= a drachm ; <i>written</i> $\zeta i$ , or fl. $\zeta i$ for a <i>fluid</i> <i>drachm</i> .
<i>elec.</i> ( <i>electuarinum</i> )		= an electuary.
<i>F.</i> ( <i>fac</i> )	...	= make.
<i>fl.</i> ( <i>fluidus</i> )	...	= liquid.
<i>ft.</i> ( <i>fiat</i> )	...	= let it be made.
<i>F.m.</i> ( <i>fiat mistura</i> )		= make a mixture.
<i>gm.</i> ...	...	= gramme ; <i>generally</i> <i>written—</i> 1·0 for 1 gramme. ·1 for 1 decigramme. ·01 for 1 centigramme.
<i>gr.</i> ( <i>granum</i> )	..	= a grain.
<i>gt., gtt.</i> ( <i>gutta, æ</i> )	...	= a drop, drops.

<i>haust.</i> (haustus) ...	= a draught.
<i>lin.</i> (linimentum) ...	= a liniment.
<i>lb.</i> (libra) ...	= a pound ; <i>written</i> lbj.
<i>lot.</i> (lotio) ...	= a lotion.
<i>ltr.</i> (litre) ...	= about 1 pint 15 ounces.
<i>M.</i> (misce) ...	= mix.
<i>mist.</i> (mistura) ...	= a mixture.
<i>mitte</i> ...	= send.
<i>min.</i> (minimum) ...	= a minim ; <i>written</i> mī.
<i>O.</i> (octavus) ...	= a pint ; <i>written</i> Oj.
<i>oz.</i> (uncia) ...	= an ounce ; <i>written</i> ℥i, or fl. ℥i for 1 fluid ounce.
<i>pil.</i> (pilula) ...	= a pill.
<i>pulv.</i> (pulvis) ...	= a powder.
(pulverizatus)	= powdered.
<i>q.s.</i> (quantum sufficit)	= a sufficiency.
<i>R</i> (an abbreviation of 'recipe') ...	= take.
<i>rep.</i> (repetatur) ...	= let it be repeated.
<i>S.</i> or <i>Sig.</i> (signa) ...	= mark used to signify the direction for use.
<i>scr.</i> (scrupulus) ...	= a scruple ; <i>written</i> ℥i.
<i>spts.</i> (spiritus) ...	= spirits.
℥ (semis) ...	= a half ; <i>written</i> fs, sometimes β.
<i>Tr.</i> or <i>Tinc</i> (tinctura)	= a tincture.
<i>ungt.</i> (unguentum) ...	= an ointment.

# TABLES FOR REGULATING THE DOSES FOR YOUNG ANIMALS

(Taken from 'HERTWIG'S ARZNEIMITTELLEHRE.')

## I.—HORSES.

From 3 years and upwards = 1 part.

„	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 years	$=\frac{1}{2}$ „
„	9-18 months	$=\frac{1}{4}$ „
„	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -9 „	$=\frac{1}{8}$ „
„	$1-4\frac{1}{2}$ „	$=\frac{1}{16}$ „

## II.—CATTLE.

From 2 years and upwards = 1 part.

„	1-2 years	$=\frac{1}{2}$ „
„	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 „	$=\frac{1}{4}$ „
„	3-6 months	$=\frac{1}{8}$ „
„	1-3 „	$=\frac{1}{16}$ „

## III.—SHEEP.

From 2 years and upwards = 1 part.

„	1-2 years	$=\frac{1}{2}$ „
„	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 „	$=\frac{1}{4}$ „
„	3-6 months	$=\frac{1}{8}$ „
„	1-3 „	$=\frac{1}{16}$ „

## IV.—PIGS.

From  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years and upwards = 1 part.

„	9-18 months	$=\frac{1}{2}$	„
„	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -9	$=\frac{1}{4}$	„
„	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$	$=\frac{1}{6}$	„
„	1-2	$=\frac{1}{18}$	„

## V.—DOGS.

From  $\frac{1}{2}$  year and upwards = 1 part.

„	3-6 months	$=\frac{1}{2}$	„
„	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -3	$=\frac{1}{4}$	„
„	20-45 days	$=\frac{1}{8}$	„
„	10-20	$=\frac{1}{16}$	„



## POSOLOGICAL TABLES.

PHARMACOPŒIAL DRUGS AND THEIR  
PREPARATIONS,

WITH THEIR DOSES FOR THE HORSE, PIG, AND DOG,\*

*Alphabetically arranged.*

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Absinthii ...	℥ii-viii	gr. xv-℥i	gr. vii-xxx
Acaciæ Gummii	℥ii-vi	℥ii-℥i	℥i-ii
<i>Mucilaginis</i> (2-3).	℥iv-0½	℥½-1½	℥ii-v
Acetanilidi ...	℥½-ii	℥v-x	℥i-v
Aceti ...	℥i-iii	℥i-iii	℥½-1½
Acidi Acetici Dil. ...	℥i-iii	℥i-iii	℥½-1½
" " Fort. ...	℥i-iii	℥vii-xx	℥iii-x
Acidum Arseniosum (see Arsenicum)			
Acidi Benzoici ...	℥i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
Acidi Borici ...	℥i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Lotio</i> (1-20).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9).			
Acidi Carbolici ...	℥½-i½	gr. iv-xii	gr. ii-vi
<i>Glycerini</i> (1-4) ...	℥i½-v	℥x-xxx	℥v-xv

\* Cattle take the same or half as much more than horses; Sheep and Goats half as much again as pigs; Cats half the dose for dogs.

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Acidi Carbolici.			
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-4)			
<i>Liquor</i> (1-40).			
<i>Lotio</i> (1-48 or 96).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-6).			
<i>Vapor</i> (1-4 or 600)			
Acidi Gallici ...	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. iv-xv	gr. ii-v
<i>Glycerini</i> (1-4) ...	$\mathfrak{Z}1\frac{1}{2}$ -v	gr. x-xxx	gr. v-xv
Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil.	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{M}$ vii-xx	$\mathfrak{M}$ iii-x
Acidi Hydrocyanici			
Dil., B.P. 2% ..	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ -1	$\mathfrak{M}$ iv-xii	$\mathfrak{M}$ ii-v
<i>Scheeles</i> , 4% ...	<i>Half</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>doses.</i>
<i>Lotio</i> (1-30).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8 or 16).			
<i>Vaporis</i> ( $\mathfrak{M}$ xv- $\mathfrak{Z}$ i of cold water.			
Acidum Nitricum.			
<i>Lotio</i> (1-80 or 160)			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-26).			
Acidi Nitrici Dil. (1-5)	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{M}$ vii-xx	$\mathfrak{M}$ iii-x
„ Nitro-Hydrochlor.			
Dil. ...	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{M}$ vii-xx	$\mathfrak{M}$ iii-x
„ Phosphorici Dil. ...	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{M}$ vii-xx	$\mathfrak{M}$ iii-x
„ Salicylici ...	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Lotio</i> (1-60).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-27).			
„ Sulphurici Dil.(1-12)	$\mathfrak{Z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{M}$ vii-xx	$\mathfrak{M}$ iii-x
<i>Lotio</i> (1-20).			
„ Sulphurosi, <i>Solutio</i>	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{M}$ xv- $\mathfrak{Z}$ i
<i>Glycerinum</i> (1-2).			
<i>Lotio</i> (1-3).			
Acidi Tannici ...	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. vi-xv	gr. ii-vi
<i>Glycerini</i> (1-4) ...	$\mathfrak{Z}i\frac{1}{2}$ -v	$\mathfrak{M}$ x-xxx	$\mathfrak{M}$ v-xv
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-6).			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	FIG.	DOG.
Aconiti (Folia) ...	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
Extracti ...	gr.x-xxx	gr.i-v	gr.½-ii
Unguentum (1-2).			
Aconiti (Radix).			
Linimentum (1-1½).			
Tincturæ (1-20)...	℥½-i	℥iv-xv.	℥ii-v
Fleming's ...	℥x-xxx	℥i-v	℥½-ii
Aconitinæ ...	gr.¼-i	gr.⅓-⅒	gr.⅓-⅒
Unguentum (1-50).			
Ætheris (Sulphuricus)	℥i-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv-℥i
Spiritus (1-2). ...	℥i-iii	℥i-iii	℥½-i½
„ Nitrosi Spiritus ...	℥½-iii	℥½-iii	℥¼-i
Albumen Ovi ...	ad lib.		
Alcohol (see Spiritus).			
Aloes { Barbadosensis ...	℥iii-viii	℥½-iv	℥¼-i
Capensis ...	(¼ of these	doses as	stomachic
Socotrinæ ...		and tonic	.)
Enema (1-40).			
Extracti ...	℥i-ii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
Liquoris (1-6) ...	℥ii-viii	℥½-iv	℥ii-℥i
Liquoris c Sodæ			
Carbonas (1-10)	℥iv-xii	℥i-iii	℥½-ii
Tinct. Comp.			
Aloini ...	℥i-i½	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-xx
Althææ (Radix).			
Infusi (1-20) ...	℥i-i½	℥ii-viii	℥i-iii
Unguentum.			
Aluminii Sulphatis ...	℥ii-v	gr.xv-xlv	gr.vii-xx
Liquor (1-16).			
Unguentum (1-4).			
„ Chloridi ...	℥i-ii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
Ammoniaci Gummi ...	℥ii-vi	gr.xv-℥i	gr.vii-xx
Ammoniacæ Liquoris			
Fort. ...	℥i-iii	℥vii-xx	℥iii-x
Dil. (1-3) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥x-xxx

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Ammoniaë Liquoris.			
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-3).			
„ <i>Comp.</i> (1-2).			
„ <i>Misturæ</i> (1-2) ...	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i
Ammonii Benzoates ...	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
„ Bromidi ...	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
„ Carbonatis ...	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Liq. Amm. Acet.</i>	℥ii-vi	℥ii-℥i	℥i-iii
<i>Lotio Ammonio</i>			
<i>Acet.</i>			
Spiritus Ammoniaë			
Aromat. ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv-xxx
Spiritus Ammoniaë			
Fœtidus ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv-xxx
„ Chloridi ...	℥ii-vi	gr.xv-℥i	gr.vii-xx
<i>Lotio Ammonii</i>			
<i>Chlorid. et Cam-</i>			
<i>phoræ</i> (1-9).			
<i>Lotio Ammonii</i>			
<i>Chlorid. et Po-</i>			
<i>tassii Nitratis</i>			
(1-8).			
Amyl Nitritis ...	℥i-iii	℥vii-xx	℥iii-xv
	(½ these	doses inte	rnally.
Amyli ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Glycerinum</i> (1-8).			
<i>Mucilago</i> (1-40).			
Anethi (Fructus) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-℥i	gr.xv-xxx
<i>Aquæ</i> (1-10) ...	Oi-ii	℥ii-v	℥i-ii
<i>Olei</i> ...	℥xx-℥i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
Anisi (Fructus) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr. xv-xxx
<i>Olei</i> ...	℥xx-℥i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
<i>Essentiæ</i> (1-4) ...	℥i½-iii	℥x-xx	℥v-x
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ..	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥v-xx
Anthemidis (Flores) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr.xv-xxx
<i>Extracti</i> ...	℥½-i	gr.iv-xv	gr.ii-vi

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Anthemidis (Flores).			
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	$O\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{3}{4}$	$\mathfrak{Z}i\frac{1}{2}-v$	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Olei</i> ...	$\mathfrak{M}_{xx}-\mathfrak{Z}i$	$\mathfrak{M}iii-x$	$\mathfrak{M}i-iv$
Antifebrin ( <i>see</i> Acetani- lidum).			
Also its preparations.			
Antimonii Chloridi Liq.			
„ Nigri ...	$\mathfrak{Z}i-iii$	$\mathfrak{M}vii-xx$	gr.iii-x
„ Oxidi ...	$\mathfrak{Z}i-iii$	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Pulvis Antimoni-     alis</i> (1-2) ...	$\mathfrak{Z}i-iii$	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
( <i>James's Powder.</i> )			
„ Sulphureti ...	$\mathfrak{Z}i-iii$	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
„ Tartarati ...	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sedative \& } \\ \text{Vermifuge.} \end{array} \right\} \mathfrak{Z}i-iii$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Emetic.} \\ \text{Febrifuge.} \end{array} \right\} \mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	( <i>Emetic.</i> ) gr.iv-xii	( <i>Emetic.</i> ) gr.ii-vi
<i>Liquor</i> (1-4 or 8).		( <i>Febrifuge.</i> ) gr.i-iii	( <i>Febrifuge.</i> ) gr. $\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4).			
<i>Vini Antimonialis</i> (1-219)			( <i>Emetic.</i> ) $\mathfrak{Z}i-ii$
Antipyrine ( <i>see</i> Phenaz- onum).			
Apocynum.			
Apocyni Ext. fl. ...			$\mathfrak{M}v.xv$
„ <i>Tinct.</i> ...			$\mathfrak{M}v-xx$
Apomorphinæ ( <i>Emetic</i> )		gr. $\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$
Arecae Nucis Pulveris	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.xv- $\mathfrak{Z}ii$
Argenti Nitratis ...	gr.iv-xii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Liquor</i> (1-48).	( $\frac{1}{2}$ these doses subcutaneously.)		
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-48).			
„ Oxidi ...	gr.xv- $\mathfrak{Z}i$	gr.ii-v	gr. $\frac{1}{4}-ii$
Arnicae (Flores) Pulveris	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i$	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i$	gr.x-xxx
<i>Tinctura</i> (1-20) ...	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{M}xv-xx$
Arsenii Albi ...	gr.ii-vii	gr. $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{4}$	gr. $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{10}$
<i>Liquor Arsenicalis</i> (1-100) ( <i>Fowler's</i> <i>Solut.</i> ) ...	$\mathfrak{Z}ii-\mathfrak{Z}i$	$\mathfrak{M}xv-xlv$	$\mathfrak{M}ii-x$
<i>Liq. Arsenici Hy-     drochlor.</i> (1-100)	$\mathfrak{Z}ii-\mathfrak{Z}i$	$\mathfrak{M}xv-xlv$	$\mathfrak{M}ii-x$
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-80).			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	FIG.	DOG.
<b>Arsenii Iodidi</b> ...	gr.ii-vii	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$
<i>Liq. Arsenii et Hydrarg. Iodid.</i> (Donovan's Solutions)... ..	ʒii-ʒi	℥xv-xlv	℥ii-x
<b>Artemesiæ (Flower Top)</b> ...	$\frac{3}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. x-xx
<b>Asafoetidæ Gummi</b> ...	ʒii-vi	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. v-xx
<i>Enema</i> (1-8).			
<i>Emplastrum.</i>			
<i>Liquor.</i>			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\frac{3}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	℥xv-xlv
<b>Aspirin</b> ...	ʒii-iii		gr. v-xv
<b>Atropina</b> (see Belladonna)			
<b>Aurantii Corticis</b> ...	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. xv-xxx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	$0\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	ʒi-iii	$\frac{3}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Syrupus</i> (1-7) ...	ʒi-ii	ʒi-ii	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-20)... ..	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	℥xv-xxx
<b>Barii Chloridi</b> ...	ʒi-iii	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Calves</i>	<i>intravenously</i>
<b>Belæ (Fructus).</b>			
<i>Extractum Liq.</i> ...	ʒi-iii for	<i>Foals and</i>	<i>Calves.</i>
<b>Belladonna (Folia).</b>			
<b>Extracti Virid.</b> ...	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. ii-vi	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
<i>Succus</i> ... ..	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$		℥v-xv
<b>Belladonnæ (Radix).</b>			
<b>Extracti Alcohol</b> ...	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. ii-vi	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
<b>Extractum Liquid.</b>			
<i>Emplastrum</i> (1-5).			
<i>Linimentum.</i>			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-15).	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	℥v-xxx	℥ii-xv
<b>Atropina.</b>			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-50).			
<b>Atropinæ Sulphatis</b> ...	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$
<i>Liquor</i> (1-99) ...	$\frac{5}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	℥ii-x	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii
<b>Benzoini</b> ...	ʒii-vi	gr. xv-xlv	gr. vii-xx
<i>Tincturæ Compositi</i> (1-10) ...	ʒi-ii	ʒi-ii	$\frac{5}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Benzol.</b>			
<b>Bismuthi Carbonatis</b> ...	ʒi-ii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<b>Bismuthi Sub-Nit.</b> ...	ʒi-ii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Suspended in some de mulcent.</i>			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Boracis Pulveris ..	℥ii-vi	gr.xv-xlv	gr.vii-xx
<i>Glycerinum</i> (1-6½)	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i½
<i>Mel</i> (1-7).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
Bryonia (Rad.).			
<i>Tincturæ</i> ...			℥i-x
Buchu Folia			
„ <i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	℥vi-x		℥½-ii
„ <i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	℥i-ii		℥½-i
Buteæ Frondosæ ...	℥ii		
Caffeinæ ...	gr.v-x	gr.½-ii	gr.¼-ii
„ citras ...	℥½-ii		gr.ii-viii
Cajeput Olei ...	℥xx-℥i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
<i>Spiritus</i> (1-10) ...	℥i½-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.v-xx
Calcii Carbonatis ( <i>see</i> Creta).			
Calcii Chloridi ...	℥i½-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.v-xx
<i>Liq. Calcii Chloridi</i> (1-5).	℥i½-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.v-xx
Calcii Hydras ...	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-1).			
<i>Liquoris</i> (1-80) ...	℥iv-viii	℥½-i½	℥ii-vi
Calcii Hypophosphis ...	℥½-i	gr.iv-xv	gr.ii-v
Calcii Oxidi ...			
Calcii Phosphatis ...	℥i½-iii	gr.x-xlv	gr.v-xx
Calcis Chlorinatæ ...	℥i½-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.v-xx
<i>Liq. Calcis Chlor-</i> <i>inat.</i> (1-10).			
<i>Cataplasma</i> (1-6).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4 or 8).			
Calcis Sulphuratæ ...	℥½-i	gr.iv-xv	gr.ii-v
Calomelas ( <i>see</i> Hydrarg. Subchloridum).			
Calumbæ Radicis Pulv.	℥ii-v	gr.xv-℥i	gr.vii-xx
<i>Extracti</i> ...	℥i-ii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	℥viii-x	℥i-ii	℥½-i½
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ...	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Cambogiæ ...	<i>Purgative.</i> 3½-i (Cattle.)	<i>Purgative.</i> 3½-i (Sheep.)	
Camphoræ ...	5i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-4).			
„ <i>Comp.</i> (1-26).			
<i>Spiritus</i> } (1-4) ...	5ii-5i	gr.xv-5i	℥vii-xxx
<i>Tincturæ</i> }			
<i>Olei</i> (1-4).			
Cannabis Indicæ.			
<i>Extracti</i> ...	3½-i½	gr.ii-xv	gr. ½-iii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-20) ...	3½-i½	℥xv-xxx	℥v-xx
Cantharidis Pulveris...	gr.v-xv	gr.i-iv	gr.¼-4i
<i>Acetum</i> (1-10).			
<i>Emplastrum</i> (1-3).			
<i>Oleum</i> (1-8).			
<i>Terebinthinæ Liq.</i> (1-8).			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-80)...	5i-iii	gr.vii-xv	℥iii-x
<i>Fort.</i> (1-20).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10).			
Capsici (Fructus) Pul-			
veris ...	gr.x-xxx	gr.i-v	gr.½-ii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-20) ...	5i½-v	℥x-xxx	℥v-xx
Carbonis Animalis ..	5½-i½	5½-i½	gr.xv-5i
Carbonis Ligni ...	5½-i½	5½-i½	gr.xv-5i
<i>Cataplasma Car-</i> <i>bonis</i> (1-20).			
Cardamomi (Semina)			
Pulveris ...	5ii-vi	gr.xv-5i	gr.vii-xx
<i>Tincturæ Com-</i> <i>positæ</i> (1-80) ...	5i-iii	5i-ii	5½-i½
Carui (Fructus) Pulveris	3½-i½	5½-i½	gr x-xxx
<i>Olei</i> - ...	℥xx-5i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv



RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Caryophylli Pulveris...	ʒii-vi	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. vii-xx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-40) ...	℥½-i	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-ii
<i>Olei</i> ...	℥xx-ʒi	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
Cascaræ Sagrada Ext.			gr. ii-viii
" Liq.			ʒ½-i
Cascarillæ (Corticis)			
Pulva ...	ʒii-ʒi	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. vii-xxx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	℥½-i½	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-ii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ..	ʒi-ii	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i
Catechu Pulveris ...	ʒii-iv	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. vii-xx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-26) ...	ʒviii-x	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i½
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	ʒi-ii	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-i½
Cera Alba.			
<i>Unguentum Sim-</i>			
<i>plex</i> (1-3).			
Cera Flava.			
Cerevisiæ ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
Fermentum.			
<i>Cataplasma Fer-</i>			
<i>menti</i> (1-3).			
Cetrariæ ...	ʒii-vi	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. vii-xx
<i>Decocti</i> (1-20) ...	ʒviii-x	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i½
Chenopodii Anthelmin-		( <i>For Pup-</i>	
<i>tici</i> ...		<i>pies.</i> )	
		gr. i-iii	gr. x-ʒ½
Chiratæ.			
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	ʒviii-x	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10)...	ʒi-ii	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i½
Chloralis Hydras ...	ʒii-ʒi	gr. xv-ʒi	gr. vii-xxx
<i>Syrupus Chloralis</i>	ʒi-ii	ʒi-ii	ʒ½-i
Chlori Liquoris ...	ʒii½-ʒi	℥xx-ʒi	℥x-xxx
<i>Vaporis.</i>			
Chloroformi ...	ʒi-ii	℥vii-xx	℥iii-x
<i>Aquæ</i> (1-400) ...	℥i-i½	ʒii-iv	ʒi-ii
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-1).			
<i>Spiritus</i> (1-19) ...	ʒi-iii	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-i½
<i>Tincturæ Co.</i>	ʒi-iii	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-i½
Chinozol ...	ʒ½-i½	gr. iv-xii	gr. ii-vi
Chlorodynii ...	ʒi-iii	℥vii-xxx	℥iii-xv

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Cinchonæ (Cort.) Pulv.	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.xv- $\bar{3}$ i
Decocti (1-16) ...	O $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Extracti Liquidi	$\bar{3}$ ii-v	℥xv- $\bar{3}$ i	℥vii-xx
Infusi (1-20) ...	O $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Tincturæ ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Cinchonidinæ Sulphatis	gr.xv-xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Cinchoninæ Sulphatis	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.iv-xii	gr.ii-vi
Cinnamomi Corticis ...	$\bar{3}$ ii-iv	gr.xv- $\bar{3}$ i	gr.vii-xx
" Olei ...			℥i-v
Cocainæ ...	gr.ii-x	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ii	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i
Codeinæ ...	gr. xv-xlv	gr.ii-vi	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i
Colchici Cormus Pulv.	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.iv-xii	gr.ii-vi
Extracti ...	gr.x-xxx	gr.i-v	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
Seminæ Pulveris ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.iv-xx	gr.ii-vi
Tincturæ (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥v-xx
Colocynthis Pulpæ ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-xv	gr.ii-x
Colombo(Radicis)Pulv.	$\bar{3}$ ii-iv	gr.xv- $\bar{3}$ i	gr.vii-xx
Conii (Folia) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.xv-xxx	gr.iv-x
Cataplasma(1-13).			
Extracti ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	gr.iv-x	gr.i-v
Succus ...	$\bar{3}$ iv-x	$\bar{3}$ ii-v	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Vapor (1-2).			
Conii (Fructus).			
Tincturæ (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥vii-xxx
Convallariæ (Flor.)			
Tincturæ (1-8) ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iv	℥vi-xx	℥ii-x
Copaibæ ...			℥x- $\bar{3}$ i
Olei ...			℥ii-xv
Coriandri (Fructus)			
Pulv. ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.xv-xxx
Olei ...	℥xx- $\bar{3}$ i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
Creolin or Cyllin ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iv	gr.vii-xx	gr.ii-x
Creosoti ...	℥xv- $\bar{3}$ i	℥ii-x	℥i-iv
Linimentum Compositum (1-4).			
Misturæ (1-480)...	$\bar{3}$ viii-x	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
Unguentum (1-9).			
Vapor (1-48.)			
Cretæ Preparatæ ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.xv- $\bar{3}$ i
Misturæ Comp.		$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	

RECIPE.	HORSE.	FIG.	DOG.
<b>Crocus.</b>		(Calves and Sheep.)	
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-20) ...	$\bar{3}i-ii$	$\bar{3}i-ii$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}-i$
<b>Crotonis</b> (Seminæ)Pulv.	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-i$	gr.iv-x	gr.ii-v
<i>Terebinthinæ Li-</i> <i>quor</i> (1-8).			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-13) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-i$	℥xv-xxx
<b>Crotonis Olei</b> ...	℥x-xx	℥i-iii	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-8).			
<b>Cubebæ Fruct.</b>			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...			℥x-l
<b>Cumini</b> (Fructus)Pulv.	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$	gr.xv-xl
<b>Cupri Ammonio Sulph.</b>	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii
„ <b>Iodidi</b> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii
„ <b>Iodidi c̄ Iodo</b> ..	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.iv.x	gr.i-iii
„ <b>Subacetatis</b> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-4).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-13)			
<b>Cupri Sulphatis</b> }	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-ii$	gr.-iv-x (Emetic.)	gr.i-iii (Emetic)
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-4).			D. gr.iv-x
<i>Liquor</i> (1-4).			C. gr.i-iii
<i>Liquor Composi-</i> <i>tum</i> (1-11).			
<b>Curare</b> ...	gr. i-iv	gr. $\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Cusso</b> ...	$\bar{5}iv-xii$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}-i$	$\bar{3}ii-v$
<i>Infusi</i> (1-16) ...			
<b>Digitalini</b> ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}-i$ (Hypoder- mically.)	gr. $\frac{1}{30}-\frac{1}{10}$	gr. $\frac{1}{60}-\frac{1}{20}$ (Hypoder- mically.)
<b>Digitalini Veri</b> ...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$		gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
<b>Digitalis Folia</b> ...	gr.xv- $\bar{3}i$	gr.ii-x	gr.i-iii
<b>Extracti</b> ...	gr.iv-x	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i
<i>Infusi</i> (1-170) ...	$\bar{3}ii-iv$	$\bar{3}2-4$	$\bar{3}i-ii$
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	$\bar{3}i\frac{1}{2}-v$	℥x-xxx	℥v-xx
<b>Elaterii</b> ...	gr. x-xxx	gr.i-iii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}-i\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Elaterini</b> ...			gr. $\frac{1}{60}-\frac{1}{10}$
„ <b>Comp. Pulv.</b> ...			gr.i-iv

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Ergotæ ... ..	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr. xv-xxx
<i>Extr. Ergotæ Liq.</i>	$\bar{5}$ ii-v	℥xv-xl	℥vii-xx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	$\bar{5}$ viii-xii	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-4) ...	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Ergotini ... ..	gr. xv-xxv	gr. ii-vi	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii
Eserina Sulphas ( <i>see</i> Physostigmina.			
Eucalypti (Folia) ...			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5).			
" Olei ... ..	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	℥v-x	℥ii-iv
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4).			
Euonymi <i>Ext. Sic.</i> ...			gr. i-ii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...			℥x-xl
Exalgine ... ..	gr. x-xx	gr. i-ii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i
Fæniculi (Fructus) Pulv.	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i
<i>Aqua</i> (1-10) ...			
<i>Olei</i> ... ..	℥xx- $\bar{5}$ i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
Fellis Bovini Purificati	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr. v-xv	gr. ii-vi
Fenugreci (Sem.) Pulv.	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{4}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr. xv-xxx
Ferri Acetatis Liq. ...			gr. v-xv
Ferri Arsenatis ... ..	gr. v-x		gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$
" Carbonatis Sac- charata ... ..	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" et Ammonii Citra- tis ... ..	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" et Quiniæ Citratis	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" Iodidi ... ..	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Syrupus</i> ... ..	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	$\bar{5}$ i-v	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
" Oxidi Magnetici ...	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" Perchloridi Liq. Fort. ... ..	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥iv-xx	℥ii-x
Dil. (1-3) ... ..	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥x-xxx
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-3) ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥x-xxx
" Peroxydi Humidi	$\bar{5}$ iv-x	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}$ ii-iv
" " Hydrati	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i	gr. vii-xxx
Ferri Phosphatis ... ..	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Syrupus</i> ... ..	$\bar{5}$ ii-iv	$\bar{5}$ ii-iv	$\bar{5}$ i-ii
<i>Quiniæ et Strych-</i> <i>niæ</i> (Easton's)	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	℥x-xxx

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG
Ferri Pulveris ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	gr. iv-xx	gr. i-iii
„ Sulphatis ...	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
„ Tartarati ...			gr. v-x
„ Valerianatis ...	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
„ Vini (1-20) ...	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
Filicis Maris Pulveris	$\bar{5}$ iv-xii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi
<i>Extracti Filicis</i>			
<i>Liquidi</i> ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	℥xv-xxx
Furfuris ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Cataplasma.</i>			
Galbani Gummi ...	$\bar{5}$ ii-iv	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i	gr. vii-xx
Galangal. (Rad.) Pulv.	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	gr. x-xxx
Gallæ Pulveris ...	$\bar{5}$ $i\frac{1}{2}$ -iii	gr. x-xx	gr. v-x
<i>Decocti</i> (1-8) ...	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi	$\bar{5}$ ii-v	$\bar{5}$ i-iii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4).			
„ <i>c. Opio</i> (1-14).			
Gamboge (see Cam- bogia).			
Gelsemini.			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10).			
Gentianæ (Radicis) Pul- veris ...	$\bar{5}$ ii- $\bar{5}$ i	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i	gr. vii-xx
<i>Extracti</i> ...	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Infusi Comp.</i> (1-80)	$\bar{5}$ viii-x	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ Comp.</i>	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerini ...	$\bar{5}$ ii-v	$\bar{5}$ ii-v	$\bar{5}$ i-iii
Glycyrrhizæ (Radicis)			
Pulveris ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i
<i>Extracti</i> ...	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ i	gr. vii-xx
<i>Liquidi</i> ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	℥xv- $\bar{5}$ i
Granati (Radicis) Cor- ticis ...	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{5}$ ii-vi
<i>Decocti</i> (1-10) ...	$\bar{5}$ viii-x	$\bar{5}$ i-iii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ - $i\frac{1}{2}$

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Guaiaci Resinæ ...	℥ii-vi	gr. xv-℥i	gr. vii-xx
<i>Tincturæ Ammon.</i>			
(1-5)... ..	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i
Hæmatoxyli Ligni.			
<i>Decocti</i> (1-20) ...	℥vi-x	℥i-ii	℥¼-i½
<i>Extracti</i> ...	℥ii-iv	gr. xv-℥i	gr. v-xx
Hamamelidis.			
<i>Extracti Liquid...</i>			℥v-xv
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10).			℥x-1
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10).			
Helleborus Nigri.			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv-xx
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-2).			
Heroin Hydrochlor. ...	gr. ½-i		gr. ¼-½
Hordei Decorticati ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Decocti</i> (1-15) ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Farinæ</i> ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
Huile de Cade (see <b>Juniper</b> ).			
Hydrargyrum.			
<i>Emplastrum</i> (1-2).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-1).			
<i>Comp.</i> (1-5).			
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-6).			
Hydrarg. Ammoniatum			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10).			
Hydrarg. c. Creta (1-3)	℥i-ii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri	gr. ii-iv	gr. ¼-i	gr. 16-¼
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridi	gr. xv-℥i	gr. ii-viii	gr. ½-ii
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
Hydrarg. Nitras			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-16½)			
Hydrarg. Oxid. Flavum			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-50).			
Hydrargyrum Oxidum			
Rubrum.			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10)			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
<b>Hydrarg. Perchloridi</b> (Corrosive Sub- limate) ...	gr.ii-vi	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Liquoris</i> (1-875)...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥x-xx
<i>Lotio Hydrarg.</i> <i>Flava</i> (1-240).			
<i>Spiritus Composi-</i> <i>tus</i> (1-8). ( <i>Tuson</i> )			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-2).			
<b>Hydrarg. Pilulæ</b> (1-2)	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.iv-x	gr.ii-vi
<b>Hydrargyri Subchloridi</b> (Calomel) <i>Purg.</i>	gr,xv- $\overline{3}$ i	gr.ii-vii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
<i>Lotio Hydrarg.</i> <i>Nigr.</i> (1-146)	$\overline{3}$ i-ii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{4}$ -i	gr.vii-xv
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10)			
<b>Hydrastis Extr. Liq.</b>	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥v-xv
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ..	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Hydroquinone</b> <i>Lotio</i> (1-100).			
<b>Hyoscyami (Folia).</b>			
<i>Extracti Virid.</i> ...	$\overline{3}$ i $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii	gr.vi-xx	gr.ii-x
<i>Succus</i> ... ..	$\overline{3}$ ii	$\overline{3}$ ii-iv	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	$\overline{3}$ ii-iv	$\overline{3}$ i-iii	℥xv- $\overline{3}$ i
<b>Hyoscyaminæ</b> ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$
<b>Hyoscinae Hydrobro-</b> <b>midi</b> ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ -i	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$
<b>Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas</b>	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ -i	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$
<b>Iodi</b> ... ..	grviii-xxx	gr.i-iii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-8).			
<i>Compositum</i> (1-8)	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥xv-xx
<i>Liquor Fort.</i> (1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ )			
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	$\overline{3}$ ii-vi	℥xv-xxx	℥vii-xx
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
<i>Comp.</i> (1-16).			
<i>Vapor</i> (1-8).			
<b>Iodoformi Pulveris</b> ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9).			
<b>Iodoformi Comp. Pulv.</b>	$\overline{3}$ i <i>injecte</i>	<i>dupnasa</i>	<i>l cavities</i>



RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Ipecacuanhæ Pulv. }	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-xx ( <i>Emetic.</i> )	gr.i-v ( <i>Emetic.</i> )
<i>Compositi Pulv.</i> (1-9)		gr.xx-xxx	gr.x-xxx
(Dover's Powder) ..	$\bar{3}$ i $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii	gr.x-xl	gr.v-xv ( <i>Expect.</i> )
<i>Vini</i> (1-20) }	$\bar{3}$ ii- $\bar{3}$ i		$\mathbb{M}$ x-xxx ( <i>Emetic.</i> )
Iridin ...	...	...	$\bar{3}$ ii-v
Jaborandi (Folia) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.i-v
<i>Extracti Liq.</i> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.iv-x	gr.xv- $\bar{5}$ i
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...			gr.ii-vi
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
(See also Pilocarpina.)			
Jalapæ Pulveris ...	...	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Comp. Pulv.</i> (1-2) ...	...	$\bar{3}$ ii-iv	$\bar{3}$ i-ii
<i>Extracti</i> ...	...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.xv-xxx
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	...	$\bar{5}$ ii-v	$\bar{5}$ i-iii
Juniperi Baccæ ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.xv- $\bar{5}$ i
" Cacuminæ ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.xv- $\bar{5}$ i
<i>Olei</i> ...	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathbb{M}$ iv-xv	$\mathbb{M}$ ii-iv
" Empyreï Olei (Huile-de-Cade)	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\mathbb{M}$ iv-xv	$\mathbb{M}$ ii-iv
Kamalæ ...	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}$ ii-v	$\bar{5}$ ii-iv	$\bar{5}$ i-ii
Kino Pulveris ...	$\bar{3}$ i-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.ii-x
<i>Pulv. Compositi</i> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-xii	gr.ii-vi
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ...	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Koussou (see Cusso).			
Krameriæ Radicis ...	$\bar{3}$ ii-viii	gr.xv- $\bar{5}$ i	gr.viii-xxx
<i>Extracti</i> ...	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	gr.v-xx	gr.ii-x
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	$\bar{3}$ viii-x	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}$ i-ii	$\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Lactis ...	ad lib.		



RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Lavendulæ Olei ...	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	℥iv-xv	℥ii-vi
<i>Spiritus</i> (1-9) ..	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	℥xx- $\text{ʒ}$ i
<i>Tincturæ Comp.</i>	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	℥xx- $\text{ʒ}$ i
Lini Farinæ ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Cataplasma</i> (2-5).			
Lini (Seminæ) ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Decocti</i> (1-10) ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
Lini Olei ...	$\text{O}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-vi	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii
Lupuli ...	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -iii	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.x-xxx
	$\text{ʒ}$ i-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.x-xx
Magnesiae ...	( <i>Foals and Calves.</i> )		
	<i>Twicethes</i>	<i>e doses as</i>	<i>laxatives.</i>
	$\text{ʒ}$ i-v	gr.x-xlv	gr.x-xx
Magnesi Carbonatis	( <i>Foals and Calves.</i> )		
	<i>Twicethes</i>	<i>e doses as</i>	<i>laxatives.</i>
	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\text{ʒ}$ i-iii	$\text{ʒ}$ i-iv
„ Sulphatis	( <i>Cattle.</i> )	( <i>Sheep.</i> )	
	$\text{ʒ}$ i-iii		
<i>Enema</i> (1-10) ...	( <i>Febrifuge</i> )	<i>for Horses</i>	<i>and Cattle.</i> )
Mellis ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Oxymellis</i> ...	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-v	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-iv	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii
Menthæ Piperitæ Pulv.	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	gr.xv- $\text{ʒ}$ i
Olei ...	℥xx- $\text{ʒ}$ i	℥iv-vii	℥i-iii
<i>Aqua</i> (1-999) ...	$\text{O}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-v	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii
<i>Essentiæ</i> (1-4) ...	$\text{ʒ}$ i $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii	℥x-xl	℥v-xx
<i>Spiritus</i> (1-9) ..	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
Menthæ Viridi Olei ...	℥xx- $\text{ʒ}$ i	℥ii-vi	℥i-iii
<i>Aquæ</i> (1-999) ...	$\text{O}$ i-ii	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-v	$\text{ʒ}$ i-ii
Morphinæ Acetatis ...	gr.iv-x	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Liquoris</i> (1-100)...	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-vi	℥ viii-xxv	℥ii-x
Morphinæ Hydrochlo-			
ratis ...	gr.iv-x	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Liquoris</i> (1-100) ..	$\text{ʒ}$ ii-vi	℥ viii-xxv	℥ii-x

RECIPE.	HORSE.	FIG.	DOG.
Morrhuae Olei ...	3ii-viii	3ii-v	3i-v
Mucunae ...	...	...	3i-v
Myristicæ ...	3½-i½	3½-i½	gr.xv-xx
<i>Olei</i> ...	3½-ii	iiiiv-xv	iii-vi
<i>Spiritus</i> (1-9) ...	3i-ii	3i-ii	3½-i
Myrrhæ Gummi Pulv.	3ii-vi	gr.xv-3i	gr.vii- <del>xx</del>
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	3i-ii	3i-ii	3½-i
<i>Comp.</i> ...	3i-ii	3i-ii	3½-i
Mylabris.			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4).			
Myricin ...	...		gr.ii-iv
Naphthalini ...	3i-iii	gr.iv-xx	gr.ii-x
Naphthol ...	3i-iii	gr.iv-xx	gr.ii-x
Narcinæ.			
Nicotinæ ...	gr.ii-vi	gr.¼-¾	gr.⅛-½
Nucis Vomicae ...	gr.xx-3i	gr.ii-x	gr.½-ii
<i>Extracti</i> ...	gr.iv-xv	gr.½-ii	gr.⅛-½
<i>„ Liq.</i> ...	iii-x-xxx	iii-iv	iii½-ii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-6) ...	3½-i½	iii-x-xxx	iii-v-xx
Olivæ Olei ...	Oi-i½	3ii-vi	3i-ii
Opii ...	3i-ii	gr.iv-xx	gr.i-v
<i>Extracti</i> ...	gr.xxx-3i	gr.ii-x	gr.¼-i
<i>„ Liq.</i> ...	3i-ii	iii-xv-xl	iii-v-xx
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-3)			
<i>Pulveris Compositi</i>			
(1-3)... ...	3½-i	3½-i½	gr.vii-xx
<i>Tincturæ</i> ...	3½-i½	3¼-i	iii-v-xx
<i>Enema</i> (1-32).			
<i>Morphina</i> ...	gr.iii-x	gr.⅛-½	gr.⅛-½
Orthoform ...	...	...	gr.v-x
Oxymel ( <i>see</i> Mel).			
<i>„ Scillæ</i> ( <i>see</i> Scillæ).			
Palmæ Oleum			
Papaveris Capsulæ.			
<i>Decocti</i> (1-10).			
<i>Extracti</i> ...	3ii-iv	gr.x-xx	gr.ii-vi
<i>Syrupus</i> ...	...	3v-x	3i-ii

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG
Paraffinum.			
<i>Unguentum</i> (3-7).			
Paraldehydi ...			℥x-xxx
Pareiræ Radicis ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	gr. xv-℥i
<i>Decocti</i> (1½-20) ...	℥i-i½	℥ii-v	℥i-ii
<i>Extracti</i> ...	℥ii-vi	gr. xv-℥i	gr. vii-xx
<i>Liquidi</i> ...	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i
Pepsinæ ...	℥½-ii	gr. iv-xv	gr. ii-vi
Peruviani Balsami ...	℥ii-vi	℥xv-℥i	℥vii-xx
<i>Unguentum.</i>			
Phenacetini ...	℥ii-iv	gr. xv-xxx	gr. iii-x
Phenazoni ...	℥ii-iv	gr. xv-xxx	gr. iii-x
Phosphori ...	gr. ¼-i	gr. ⅓-1⅓	gr. ⅓-⅔
<i>Olei Phosphorati</i>	℥i-ii	℥x-xx	℥i-v
Physostigmatis Sem.	gr. xv-xxx	gr. ii-vi	gr. i-iii
<i>Extracti</i> ...	gr. ii-v	gr. ¼-i	gr. ⅓-½
Physostigminæ ...	gr. ¼-i	gr. ⅓-1⅓	gr. ⅓-⅔
Picis Liquidæ ...	℥ii-v	℥xx-℥i	℥x-xxx
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-1).			
<i>Comp.</i> (1-2).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-2).			
Pix Burgundica.			
<i>Emplastrum</i>			
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor.	gr. ii-v		gr. ⅓-1⅓
,, Nitr.	Sub	cutaneou	sly.
Pimentæ Baccæ Pulv.	℥ii-vi	℥xv-℥i	gr. vii-xx
<i>Aquæ</i> (1-20) ...	℥½-i½	℥i-iv	℥½-i½
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	℥xv-℥ii
<i>Olei</i> ...	℥xx-℥i	℥iii-x	℥i-iv
Piperis Albi ...	℥i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
Piperis Nigri ...	℥i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-4 or 8).			
Plocariæ Helminthocor- tinis.			
<i>Decocti</i> ...	...	...	℥i-ii
Plumbi Acetatis ...	℥½-i½	gr. iv-xv	gr. i-iii
<i>Lotio.</i>			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-25).			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Plumbi Carbonas.			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9).			
Plumbi Iodidi ...	gr. xv-xlv	gr. ii-viii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iii
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9).			
" Oxidum.			
<i>Emplastrum</i> .			
" Subacetatis Liq.			
Dil. (1-80).			
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-4).			
<i>Unguentum Com-</i> <i>positus</i> .			
Podophylli Rhizomæ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" Resinæ ...	gr. x-xxx	gr. i-iii	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ii
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-30) ...	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{M}$ v-xx
<i>Ammoniatæ</i> ...	...	...	$\mathfrak{M}$ x-xxx
Potassæ Hydras.			
<i>Liquor Potassæ</i> ...	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\mathfrak{M}$ xv-xxx
" Sulphuratæ ...	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. iv-xv	gr. ii-vi
<i>Liquor</i> (1-8).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
Potassii Acetatis ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ ii-v	gr. xv- $\mathfrak{z}$ i	gr. vii-xx
" Bicarbonatis ...	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. x-xl
" Bichromatis.	gr. iii-vii		
<i>Liquor</i> (1-100) ...			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
" Bitartratis ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bromidi ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ ii-vi	gr. xv- $\mathfrak{z}$ i	gr. vii-xx
" Carbonatis ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ ii-v	gr. xv- $\mathfrak{z}$ i	gr. vii-xx
" Chloratis ...	$\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
" Iodidi ...	$\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. iv-xx	gr. ii-x
} C. $\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii			
<i>Linimentum et</i> <i>Sapone</i> .			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-10).			
" Nitratis	( <i>Febrifuge.</i> ) $\mathfrak{z}$ i-iii ( <i>Twice the</i>	( <i>Febrifuge.</i> ) gr. vii-xx <i>ese doses</i>	( <i>Febrifuge.</i> ) gr. iii-x <i>Diuretic.</i> )
<i>Liquor</i> (1-7).			

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOL.
Potassii Permanganatis	gr.xv-xxx	gr.ii-v	gr.i-iii
<i>Liquor</i> (1-110) ...	$\overline{3}$ ii-iii	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ i-iii
„ Sulphatis	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	gr.xv- $\overline{3}$ i	gr.vii-xx
<i>Unguentum.</i>	( <i>Thrice</i>	<i>these doses are</i>	
„ Tartaratis ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.xv-xlv
Quassiae Ligni Rasuræ	$\overline{3}$ ii-vi	gr.xv-xxx	gr.vii-xx
<i>Extracti</i> ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-x	gr.ii-v
<i>Infusi</i> (1-100) ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}$ i-iii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10)...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥xv- $\overline{3}$ i
Quercus Corticis Pulv.	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	gr.xv- $\overline{3}$ i	gr.vii-xx
<i>Decocti</i> (1-16) ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\overline{3}$ i-iii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
Quininæ Sulphatis ...	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
„ Hydrochloratis	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-55) ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	℥xv- $\overline{3}$ i
Quininæ Valerianatis	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Quineti ...	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Quineti Sulphas	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Quinidæ Sulphatis	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Quinoidinæ...	gr.xv.xlv	gr.ii-x	gr.i-v
Resinæ ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.xv-xxx
<i>Emplastrum.</i>			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1- $\overline{3}\frac{3}{4}$ )			
Resorcini ...	...	...	gr.i-v
<i>Lotio</i> (1-10 or 100.)			
Rhamni Succus.			
<i>Syrupus</i>	...	...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii
	...	...	$\overline{3}$ i- $\overline{3}$ ii
			( <i>Cat.</i> )
Rhei Radicis ...	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\overline{3}$ i-ii	gr.xv-xxi
<i>Extracti</i> ...	$\overline{3}$ i-ii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\overline{3}$ i-ii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Pulv. Comp.</i> (1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ),			
(Gregory's) ...	$\overline{3}$ i-iii	$\overline{3}$ i-ii	$\overline{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Syrupus</i> ...	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ ii- $\overline{3}$ i	$\overline{3}$ i-iv
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10)...	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ i-ii
<i>Vini</i> (1-14) ...	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ ii-v	$\overline{3}$ i-ii

RECIPE	HORSE.	FIG.	LOG.
Ricini Olei ...	$O\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Misturæ</i> (3-5) ...	...	...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
Rutæ (Folia) Pulveris	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr. xv. xxx
<i>Olei</i> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	iii-v-xx	iii-vi
Sabinæ Cacuminæ ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-xv
<i>Olei</i> ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	iii-v-xx	iii-vi
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-8) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	iii-v-xxx
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-2).			
Sacchari Purificati ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
<i>Syrupus</i> (6-7) ...	<i>ad lib.</i>		
Salicini ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	gr. vii-xxx	gr. iii-xv
Salol ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iv	gr. v-xx	gr. ii-x
Sambuci (Flores).			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-1).			
Sanguinariæ ...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i
Santali Olei ...	...	...	iii-v-xx
Santonini ...	gr. xv-xl	gr. ii-x	gr. i-v
Saponis Duri ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$ -i	gr. v-xv
„ Mollis ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. xv-xl
<i>Linimentum</i> (1-10)			
<i>Comp.</i> (1-12).			
Scammoniaæ Radicis ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
„ Resinæ ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
Scammonii Gummi ...	$\bar{3}i$ -iii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
Scillæ Pulveris ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. iv-x	gr. ii-v
<i>Aceti</i> (1-8) ..	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	iii-v-xxx
<i>Oxymellis</i> ...	$\bar{3}i$ -ii	$\bar{3}i$ -ii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Syrupus</i> (1-2) ...	$\bar{3}i$ -ii	$\bar{3}i$ -ii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	iii-v-xxx
Scoparii Cacuminæ ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	iii-v-xxx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-10) ...	Oi	$\bar{3}ii$ -v	$\bar{3}i$ -ii
<i>Succus</i> 3-1) ...	$\bar{3}ii$ iii	$\bar{3}ii$ -iv	$\bar{3}i$ -ii
Senegæ Radicis ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr. xv-xxx
<i>Infusi</i> (1-20) ..	$\bar{3}viii$ -Oi	$\bar{3}i$ -ii	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i $\frac{1}{2}$	$\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	iii-v-xxx

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Sennæ ...	...	℥i-iii	℥½-ii
Infusi (1-10) ...	...	℥i-v	℥½-ii
Tincturæ (1-5) ...	...	℥½-i	℥ii-iv
Sevum Preparatum.			
Sinapis Pulveris {	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr. xv-xx (Emetic.)
Cataplasma	...	...	℥ii-iv
Ammoniata.			
Sinapis (Semina).			
Linimentum.			
Olei.			
Sodæ Chlorinatae.			
Liquoris ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	℥xv-xxx
Sodii Acetatis ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr. xv-xxx
Sodii Arseniatis ...	gr. i-ii	gr. ⅓-i	gr. ⅓-½
Liquor (1-100) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥i-x
„ Bicarbonatis ...	℥½-i	℥½-i½	gr. xv-xlv
„ Bromidi ...	℥ii-vi	gr. xv-℥i	gr. vii-xx
„ Carbonatis ...	℥ii-vi	gr. xv-℥i	gr. vii-xx
Exsiccatae ...	℥½-i½	gr. iv-x	gr. ii-v
Cataplasma.			
„ Chloridi ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	℥xv-xxx
„ Hydras.			
Liquoris Sodæ ...	℥½-i	℥½-ii	℥xv-xxx
„ Hyposulphitis ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr. iii-xv
„ Iodidi ... (Tonic)	℥½-i½	gr. iv-xx	gr. ii-x
„ Nitratis ...			
„ Nitris ...	gr. xx-℥½	...	gr. i-ii
„ Phosphatis ...	℥iii-x	℥iii-viii	℥½-v
„ Salicylati ...	℥ii-iv	gr. xv-xxx	gr. vii-xx
„ Sulphatis ...	℥½-i (Cattle.)	℥i-iii (Sheep.)	℥i-iv
„ Sulphis ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	gr. v-xx
„ Sulpho-Carbolatis ...	℥i-ii	gr. vii-xx	gr. iii-x
„ Valerianatis ...	...	...	gr. iii-x
Spartinæ Sulph. ...	...	...	gr. ⅓-i



RECIPE.	HORSE.	FIG.	DOG.
Spigeliæ Marilandicæ.			
<i>Infusi</i> ...	...	...	ʒi-ii
Spiritus Rectificatus...	ʒi-iii	ʒi-iii	ʒ½-i
Tenuioris (5-3) ..	ʒii-viii	ʒii-vi	ʒi-ii
Staphisagriæ Seminæ.			
<i>Infusi</i> (1-40)			
<i>Olei.</i>			
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9½).			
Stramonii Foliæ v.			
Seminæ ...	gr.xv-ʒi	gr.ii-vi	gr.i-iii
Extracti ...	gr.iv-viii	gr.½-i	gr.¼-½
<i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5) ...	ʒii-iv	℥xv-ʒi	℥vii-xx
Strophanthi Tincturæ			
(1-40) ...	ʒi-iv	℥vii-xx	℥ii-x
Strychninæ ...	gr.¼-ii	gr.⅓-½	gr.⅓-⅓
<i>Liquoris</i> (1-110)	ʒ½-ii	℥v-xv	℥i-v
Strychninæ Acetatis	gr.¼-ii	gr.⅓-½	gr.⅓-⅓
Strychninæ Nitratis	gr.¼-ii	gr.⅓-½	gr.⅓-⅓
<i>Injectio</i> (1-50).			
Strychninæ Sulphatis			
Acid ...	gr.¼ ii	gr.⅓-½	gr.⅓-⅓
Sulphuris Iodidi ...	gr.viii-xx	gr.i-iii	gr.½-ii
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-8).			
,, Precipitati v. Sub-			
limati ...	ʒ½-i½	ʒ½-i½	gr.xv-ʒi
<i>Unguentum</i> (1-9).			
<i>Comp.</i> (1-1½).			
Syrupi Simplicis (2-1)	<i>ad lib.</i>		
Tabaci Foliæ ...	ʒi-iii	gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
Decocti (1-20) ...	Oi-iii	ʒii-v	ʒi-ii
<i>Enema</i> (1-160).	(Antidote for Strychnine.)		
<i>Infusum</i> (1-160).			
Tamarindus ...	...	...	ʒii-vi
<i>(Fools.)</i>			
Tannalbin ...	gr.xx-xl	...	...
Tannigen ...	gr.xx-xl	...	...



RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Taraxaci Radicis.			
Decocti (1-20) ...	Oi-i½	℥ii-vi	℥i-ii
Extracti ..	℥i-iii	gr.vii-xxx	gr.iii-xv
Succus ...	℥ii-vi	℥ii-iv	℥i-iii
Terebeni ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	℥v-℥½
Terebinthinæ Canadæ	℥i-ii	℥-ii	℥v-℥½
Terebinthinæ Olei ..	℥½-ii	℥½-i	℥v-xx
Enema (1-10).	(Twice these doses are		
Linimentum	anthelmintic.)		
Comp. (1-6).			
Terebinthinæ Venetæ	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	℥xv-℥i
Unguentum (1-3).			
Terpini Hydrati ...	℥½-ii	...	gr.ii-vi
Theriacaë . . .	℥½-i½	℥i-iii	℥½-i½
Thymol ...	gr.x-lx	...	gr.½-ii
Liquor (1-800).	(As	anthel	mintic.)
Spiritus (1-10).			
Unguentum (1-50			
or 25).			
Vapor.			
Tolutani Balsami ...	℥ii-v	gr.xv-℥i	gr.vii-xx
Syrupi ...	℥ii-iv	℥ii-v	℥i-ii
Tincturæ (1-8) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv-xxx
Tragacanthæ Gummi	℥i-ii	℥i-ii	℥½-i
Mucilago (1-73)...	ad lib.		
Pulv. Comp. ...	℥i½-iii	gr.x-℥i	gr.v-xx
Tritici Farinæ.			
Decocti ...	ad lib.		
Ulmi Corticis.			
Decocti (1-8) ...	Oi-i½	℥ii-viii	℥i-iii
Uvæ Ursi Foliæ ...	℥ii-v	gr.xv-xl	gr.vii-xx
Infusi (1-20) ...	℥viii-xii	℥i-iii	℥½-i½
Valerianæ Radicis ...	℥½-ii	℥½-ii	gr.xv-℥i
Infusi (1-36) ...	Oi-i½	℥ii-vi	℥i-iii
Olei.			
Tincturæ (1-5) ...	℥½-i½	℥½-i½	℥xv.xlv

RECIPE.	HORSE.	PIG.	DOG.
Veratri Albi (Rhizoma) <i>Unguentum</i> (1-4).	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-xii	gr.ii-v
Veratri Viridis (Rhizoma) ... <i>Tincturæ</i> (1-5). <i>Unguentum</i> (1-60).	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$	gr.iv-xii	gr.ii-v
Veratrinæ ... <i>Unguentum</i> (1-50).	gr.i-iii	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$
Vomicæ Nucis ... Extracti ... <i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ...	gr.xx- $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ gr.iv-xv $\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ $\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.ii-x gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii $\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ gr.iv-x	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥v-xx gr.i-iii
Zinci Acetatis ...	}		( <i>Emetic.</i> ) gr.x-xx
Zinci Bromidi ...		$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.i-iii
" Carbonatis ... <i>Pulv. Comp.</i> (4-1). <i>Unguentum</i> (1-6).		$\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ -ii gr.vii-xx	gr.iii-x
Zinci Chloridi ... <i>Liquor</i> (Sir S. W. Burnet's fluid)	gr.xv- $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ contains	gr. $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ -v gr.xxv in	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ the fl. $\mathfrak{Z}$
Zinci Oleatum (1-8). <i>Unguentum</i> (1-1).			
" Oxidi ... <i>Unguentum</i> (1-5).	$\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ -ii	gr.vii-xx	gr.ii-x
" Sulphatis ... <i>Liquor</i> (1-4).	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ -ii ( <i>Twice these doses</i> )	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii <i>emetic.</i>
" Valerianatis ...	$\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i	gr.iv-x	gr.i-iii
Zingiberis Pulv-ris ... <i>Tincturæ</i> (1-10) ... <i>Fort</i> (1-2) ... <i>Syrupus</i> ...	$\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ $\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ -iii $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ -iv	gr.xv- $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ $\mathfrak{Z}\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}$ ℥x-xxx $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ -iv	gr.vii-xx ℥xv-xx ℥v-xv $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$ -iii

## TABLE OF OFFICINAL AND VETERINARY FORMULÆ.

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### ACETA.

*Acetum.*

*Cantharidis.* Canthar. Pulv. 2 ; Acid. Acet. Glacial.  
and Aq. Destil., equal parts, to make 20.

*Scillæ.* Scillæ, 2½ ; Acid. Acet. Dil., 20.

### AQUÆ.

*Aqua.*

*Anethi.* Anethi Fruct., 1 ; Aq. 20 ; distil to 10.

*Anisi.* Anisi Fruct., 1 ; Aq., 20 ; distil to 10.

*Camphoræ.* Camphor, gr.lxx ; Alcohol, q.s. ; Aq.,  
Ci.

*Carui.* Carui Fruct., 1 ; Aq., 20 ; distil to 10.

*Chloroformi.* Chloroform, ̄3½ ; Aq., ̄3xxv ; dissolve  
by shaking.

*Destillata.* Water free from taste and odour.

*Fœniculi.* Fœnic. Fruct., 1 ; Aq., 20, distilled to 10.

*Laurocerasi.* Laurocerasi Fol., 1 ; Aq, 2¼ ; distil to 1.

*Menthæ Piperitæ.* Ol. Menth. Pip., ̄xlxxvii ; Aq.,  
Ci½ ; distil to Ci.

*Menthæ Viridis.* Olei Menth. Virid., ̄xlxxvii ; Aq.,  
Ci½ ; distil to Ci.

*Pimentæ.* Piment., ̄34 ; Aq., ̄3l60 ; distil to ̄380.

*Rosæ.* Petalæ Rosæ Centifoliæ (Fresh), 1 ; Aq., 5 ;  
distil to 1 ; or an equivalent perserved with salt.

### BOLI.

*Bolus.*

*Aloes (Purgative).* Aloes Barb., 8 ; Glycerini, 2 ;  
Zingiberis, 1 ; Ol. Rapii, 1. Miscæ. Dose, ̄3vi-viii.

- Aloes Composita (Alterative).* Aloes Barb.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Sapon. Mollis,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{6}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Ammoniacy c Scillæ.* Pulv. Ammoniac,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Pulv. Scillæ,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Pulv. Camphor, gr. xx ; Pulv. Anisi,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  ; Bals. Sulphur, gr. xx ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Antimoni Tart. Comp. (Febrifuge).* Antim. Tart.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Camphoræ,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Potass. Nit.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Antim. Tart. c Ferri Sulph. (Anthelmintic).* Pulv. Antim. Tart., Pulv. Aloes Barb., Pulv. Ferri Sulph.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Belladon. Comp. (Pulmonary Sedative).* Ext. Belladon.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ -i ; Pulv. Aloes Barb.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pot. Nit.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Catechu Comp. (Astringent).* Pulv. Catechu,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Pulv. Cinnam.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Communis.* Pulv. Lini, Theriacæ,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  q.s. Misce.
- Cupri Sulph. (Min. Tonic).* Pulv. Cupri Sulph., Pulv. Zingib.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Digitalis Comp. (Sedative).* Pulv. Digitalis, Pulv. Antim. Tart., Pulv. Camphoræ,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Anisi,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Pulv. Pot. Nit.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Ferri Sulphatis (Min. Tonic).* Pulv. Ferri Sulph.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$  ; Pulv. Zingib., Pulv. Gentian,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Gentian Comp. (Veget. Tonic).* Pulv. Gentian, Pulv. Calumb., Pulv. Zingib.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.
- Hyd. Subchlor. Comp. (Cholagogue).* Hyd. Subclor., gr. xv ; Pulv. Aloes Socot.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Pot. Nit.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$  ; Pulv. Ipecac.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  ; Sapon Durus ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.

*Resinæ Comp. (Diuretic).* Pulv. Resin, Pulv. Pot. Nit., Sapo. Dur.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\bar{5}ii\frac{1}{2}$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.

*Santonini Comp. (Anthelmintic).* Santonin., gr. xx ; Pulv. Ferri Sulph.,  $\bar{5}ii$  ; Pulv. Aloes Barb.,  $\bar{5}i\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Gentian,  $\bar{5}ii$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\bar{5}i$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.

*Zingiberis Comp. (Stomachic).* Pulv. Zingib., Pulv. Gentian,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\bar{5}ii$  ; Mass Com. ad  $\bar{5}i$ . Misce. Fiat Bol.

### CATAPLASMATA.

*Cataplasma.*

*Belladonnæ (GANGEE).* Aq. Bul.,  $O\frac{1}{2}$ -ii ; Ext. Belladon.,  $\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ -i ; Lini Farin.,  $\bar{5}v$ -xx.

*Carbonis.* Carbonis Ligni Pulv.,  $\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Lini Farinæ,  $\bar{5}iii\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq. Bul.,  $\bar{5}x$ .

*Conii.* Conii Succ.,  $\bar{5}i$  ; Lini Far.,  $\bar{5}iv$  ; Aq. Bul.,  $\bar{5}x$ .

*Fermenti.* Cerevis. Ferment.,  $\bar{5}vi$  ; Tritici Far.,  $\bar{5}xiv$  ; Aq. Ferv.,  $\bar{5}vi$ .

*Furfuri.* Tritici Furf., Partes duo ; Lini Far., Partem Unam ; Aq. Bul., q.s.

*Lini.* Lini Far.,  $\bar{5}iv$  ; Olei Olivæ,  $\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq. Bul.,  $\bar{5}x$ .

*Sinapis.* Pulv. Sinapis et Lina, Far. ana  $\bar{5}ii\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq. Ferv.,  $\bar{5}x$

*Sinapis Ammoniata.* Pulv. Sinapis et Liquor Ammonia,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  q.s.

*Sodæ Chlorinatæ.* Liquoris Sodæ Chlorinatæ,  $\bar{5}ii$  ; Lini Far.,  $\bar{5}iv$  ; Aq. Bul.,  $\bar{5}viii$ .

### COLLODIUM.

*Collodium.* Pyroxylin,  $\bar{5}i$  ; Ætheris,  $\bar{5}xxxvi$  ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\bar{5}xii$ .

*Flexile.* Collodii,  $\bar{5}vi$  ; Balsam. Canaden.,  $\bar{5}ii$  ; Olei Ricini,  $\bar{5}i$ .

*Hæmostatica.* Collodii,  $\bar{5}x$  ; Acidi Carbolici,  $\bar{5}i$  ; Acidi Tannici,  $\bar{5}\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Vesicans.* Liq. Epispastic., 20 ; Pyroxylin,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## CONFECTIONES.

*Confectio.**Opii.* Pulv. *Opii Comp.*, 1; Syrup., 3.*Piperis.* *Piperis Nig.*, 2; Pulv. *Carui*, 3; Mel. *Depur.*, 15.*Rosæ Caninæ.* Fruct. *Rosæ Canin.* (without seeds), 1; Sacch. *Purif.*, 2.*Rosæ Gallicæ.* Petalæ *Rosæ Gallicæ*, 1; Sacch. *Purif.*, 3.*Scammonii.* Pulv. *Scammon.* Resin., 3; Pulv. *Zingib.*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ol. *Carui*,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Ol. *Caryoph.*,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; Syrup., 3; Mel. *Depur.*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .*Sennæ.* *Sennæ*, 7; *Coriandri*, 3; *Fici*, 12; *Tamarind.*, 9; *Pulpæ Casiæ*, 9; *Pruni*, 6; *Extr. Glycyrrh.*, 1; Sacch. *Purif.*, 30; Aq. *Destil.* q.s. to weigh 75.*Sulphuris.* Sulphur. *Sub.*, 4; *Potas. Tart. Acid.*, 1; Syrup 2; *Tinc. Aurantii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Tragacanth. Pulv.*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; *Glycerin*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .*Terebinthinæ.* Ol. *Terebinth.*, 1; Pulv. *Glycyrrhizæ*, 1; Mel *Depur.*, 2.

## DECOCTA.

*Decoctum.**Cetrariæ.* *Cetrar.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Aq. *Destil.*, Oi.*Cinchonæ.* *Cinchon. Rub. Cort.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Aq. *Destil.*, make up to Oi.*Gallæ.* Gall., 1; Aq., 8.*Granati Corticis.* *Granat. Cort.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ ; Aq., Oii, boil to Oi.*Hæmatoxyli.* *Hæmatox. Lig.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; *Cinnamomi*, gr.lxx; Aq. *Destil.*, Oi.*Hordei.* *Hordei Perlati*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Aq.,  $\text{Oii}\frac{1}{2}$ .*Lini Seminæ.* *Lini Sem.*, 1; Aq., 10.*Papaveris.* *Papaver. Capsul.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Aq., Oi.*Parieræ.* *Parieræ Rad.*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Aq., Oi.*Quercus.* *Quercus Corticis*,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq., Oi.

*Scoparii.* Scoparii Cacuminæ, 1; Aq., 20.

*Tabaci.* Tabac. Fol.,  $\bar{3}1$ ; Aq., Oi.

*Taraxaci.* Tarax. Rad. Sicc.,  $\bar{3}i$ ; Aq., Oi.

*Tritici.* Tritici Far., 1; Aq., 10.

*Ulm.* Ulmi Corticis,  $\bar{3}ii\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq., Oi.

## EMPLASTRA.

### *Emplastrum.*

*Belladonnæ* (B.P.). Liq. Ext. Belladon.,  $\bar{3}iv$ ;  
Emplast. Resinæ,  $\bar{3}v$ . *Gamgee*: Ext. Bellad.  
Fol. et Emplast. Sapon.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  partes equales.

*Cantharidis.* Cantharidis,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ceræ Flavæ et Sevi  
Præp.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  2; Resin, 2; Emplast. Sapon.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Ferri.* Ferri Peroxid., 1; Picis Burgund., 2; Em-  
plast. Plumb., 8.

*Galbani.* Galbani, Ammoniac. Ceræ Flav.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  1;  
Emplast. Plumb., 8.

*Hydrargyri.* Hydrarg.,  $\bar{3}iii$ ; Ol. Olivæ,  $\bar{3}i$ ; Sulphur.  
Sub., gr.viii; Emplast. Plumb,  $\bar{3}vi$ .

*Hydrargyri Comp. (Gamgee).* Picis Burgund., Ceræ  
Flavæ,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\bar{1}bi\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ung. Hydrarg. Fort.,  $\bar{3}vi$ ;  
Iodi,  $\bar{3}vi$ .

*Opii (Gamgee).* Opii, 1; Terebinth. Com., 2; Emplas.  
Plumb., 8. B.P. Oxidi, 1; Emplas. Resinæ, 9.

*Picis (Tuson).* Picis Burgund.,  $\bar{3}xx$ ; Resinæ et Ceræ  
Flavæ,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\bar{3}ii\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ol. Olivæ,  $\bar{3}i\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq.,  $\bar{3}i$ . *Gamgee*:  
Picis Burgund., 24; Terebinth. Venet., 12;  
Ceræ, 4; Resinæ, 4; Ol. Olivæ, 2; Aq., 2.

*Plumbi.* Plumb. Oxid.,  $\bar{1}bi$ ; Ol. Olivæ,  $\bar{1}bii$ ; Aq.,  
 $\bar{1}bxvi$ .

*Plumbi Iodidi.* Plumb. Iodid., 2; Emplast. Plumb.,  
1; Resinæ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

*Resinæ.* Resinæ,  $\bar{3}iv$ ; Emp. Plumb.,  $\bar{1}bii$ ; Saponis,  
Dur.,  $\bar{3}ii$ .

*Saponis (Gamgee).* Resin, 1; Sapo, 6; Emplast.  
Plumb., 36.



## ENEMATA.

*Enema.*

*Aloes* (*Tuson*). Aloes,  $\text{ʒiv}$ ; Potass Carb., gr. xxx; Mucil. Amyl., Oi.

*Asafœtidæ* (*Tuson*). Asafœtid.,  $\text{ʒ}2\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Ferv., Oi.

*Magnesiæ Sulphatis* (*Tuson*). Mag. Sulph.,  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Ol.

Lini (v. Ricini),  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Mucil. Amyl., Oi.

*Opii* (*Tuson*). Tinct. Opii,  $\text{ʒv}$ ; Mucil. Amyl., Oi.

*Tabaci* (*Tuson*). Tabaci,  $\text{ʒi}$ ; Aq. Bul., Oi.

*Terebinthinæ* (*Tuson*). Ol. Terebinth.,  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Mucil. Amyl., Oi.

## ESSENTIÆ.

*Essentia.*

*Anisi*. Ol. Anisi, 1; Spirit. Rect., 4.

*Menthæ Piperitæ*. Ol. Menth. Pip., 1; Spiritus Rect., 4.

## EXTRACTA.

Those marked (a) are Fresh or Green Extracts; (b) Aqueous Extracts; (c) Alcoholic Extracts; (d) Liquid Extracts (e) Liquid (Ether) Extracts.

*Extractum.*

(a) *Aconiti*. Aconit. (fresh leaves and flowering tops).

(b) *Aloes Barb.* Aloes Barb.,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Aq. Bul., Ci. Aqueous extract freed from resin.

(b) *Aloes Socotrinæ*. Aloes Socot.,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Aq. Bul., Ci. Aqueous extract freed from resin.

(b) *Anthemedis*. Anthemed. Flor.,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Ol. Anthemed.,  $\text{mxxv}$ ; Aq. Destil., Ci.

(c) *Areçæ Nucis*. Areçæ Pulv., 1; Rect. Spirit, q.s.

(c) *Asafœtidæ*. Asafœt., 1; Sp. Tenuior, q.s.

(d) *Belæ Liquidum*. Belæ Fruct.,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Aq. Destil., Oxii; Sp Rect., fl.  $\text{ʒiii}$ .

(a) *Belladonnæ*. Belladon. (fresh leaves and young branches).

(c) *Calumbæ*. Calumb,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Sp. Tenuioris, Oiv.

(c) *Cannabis Indicæ*. Cannab. Ind.,  $\text{ʒbi}$ ; Sp. Rect., Oiv.



- (d) *Cinchonæ Liquidum*. Cinchon. Rub.  $\text{℥i}$ ; Acid Hydrochlor.,  $\text{℥v}$ ; Glycerin., fl.  $\text{℥iii}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.; Sp. Rect., q.s.
- (c) *Cocæ Liquidum*. Cocæ,  $\text{℥xx}$ ; Sp. Tenuior, q.s. to make a pint.
- (a) *Colchici*. Colch. Cor. (fresh, and deprived of their coats),  $\text{℥vii}$ .
- (a) *Colchici Aceticum*. Colchi. Cor. (fresh, and deprived of their coats),  $\text{℥vii}$ ; Acid. Acet.,  $\text{℥vi}$ . Without feculence.
- (c) *Colocynthis Compositum*. Colocynth. (freed from seeds), 6; Extr. Aloes Soc., 12; Scammon. Res., 4; Sapo. Dur., 3; Cardamom. Pulv., 1; Sp. Tenuior, 160.
- (a) *Conii*. Conium (fresh leaves and young branches of).
- (a) *Digitalis*. Digitalis (fresh leaves of).
- (c) *Ergotæ Liquidum*. Ergot. Pulv., 20; Aq. Destil., 150; Sp. Rect.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Product Measures, 20.
- (c) *Filicis Liquidum*. Filicis Maris, 1; Æther,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or q.s.
- (b) *Gentianæ*. Gentian, 1; Aq. Bul., 10.
- (b) *Glycyrrhizæ*. Glycyrr. Rad. Sicc., 1; Aq. Destil., 5.  
*Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum*. Glycyrr. Rad. Sicc., 1; Aq. Destil., 5; evaporate until sp. gr. is 1.160.
- (b) *Hæmatoxyli*. Hæmattox. Lig.,  $\text{℥i}$ ; Aq. Bul., Ci.
- (d) *Hamamelidis Liq.* Hamamel., Fol., fl.  $\text{℥xx}$ ; Alcohol (45%), q.s. to make 20.
- (d) *Hydrastis Liq.* Hydrastis Rhiz., fl.  $\text{℥xx}$ ; Alcohol (45%), q.s. to make 20.
- (a) *Hyoscyami*. Hyoscyam. (fresh leaves and young branches of *biennial* plant).
- (b) *Jaborandi*. Jaborand., 1; Sp. Tenuior et Aq. Destil., q.s.
- (c) *Jalapæ*. Jalap., 1; Sp. Rect., 5; Aq. Destil., 10.
- (b) *Kramerizæ*. Kramer.,  $\text{℥i}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- (b) *Opii*. Opii,  $\text{℥i}$ ; Aq. Destil., Ovi.
- (d) *Opii Liquidum*. Extr. Opii,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Aq. Destil., 16; Sp. Rect., 4.
- (c) *Papaveris*. Papaver. Capsul. (dried, freed from seeds, and powdered), 16; Sp. Rect., 2; Aq. Destil., q.s.

- (b) *Pareiræ*. Pareiræ Rad., ℥i; Aq. Bul., Ci, or q.s.
- (d) *Pareiræ Liquid.* Pareiræ, ℥i; Aq. Bul., Ci, or q.s.; Sp. Rect., ̄33.
- (c) *Physostigmatis*. Physostig. Sem., ℥i; Sp. Rect., Oiv.; Sacchar. Lac., q.s.
- (b) *Quassiæ*. Quassiæ Liq., ℥i; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- (c) *Rhei*. Rhei, Rad.; Sp. (60%), q.s.
- (c) *Stramonii*. Stramon. Sem., ℥i; Æther., Oi, or q.s.; Sp. Tenuior et Aq. Destil., āā q.s.
- (a) *Taraxaci*. Tarax. Rad. Recent.
- (a) *Taraxaci Liq.* Tarax. Rad., 1; Alcohol (60%), 2; Aqua Destil., q.s.
- (c) *Vomicæ Nucis. Liq.* Nucis Vomicæ, fl. ̄xi; Sacchar. Lac., q.s.

### GLYCERINA.

#### *Glycerinum.*

- Acidi Borici*. Acid. Borici, 6; Glycer., 19.
- Acidi Carbolici*. Acid. Carbol., 1; Glycer., fl. 4.
- Acidi Gallici*. Acid. Gallici, 1; Glycer., fl. 4.
- Acidi Tannici*. Acid. Tannic., 1; Glycer., fl. 4.
- Aluminis*. Alum., 1; Aquæ, fl. 3; Glycer., fl. 4½.
- Amyli*. Amyli, 1; Glycer., fl. 6½; Aq. Destil., 1½.
- Boracis*. Borac. Pulv., 1; Glycer., fl. 6.
- Iodi* (Ext. P.). Iodi, gr.xx; Glycer., fl. ̄i.
- Plumbi Subacetatis*. Plumb. Acet., 5; Plumb. Oxid., 3½; Glycer., fl. 20; Aq. Destil., 12. Evaporate to 20.
- Tragacanthæ*. Tragacanthæ, ̄½; Glycer., fl. 1½; Aq. Destil., fl. ½.

### INFUSA.

#### *Infusum.*

- Althææ* (1-20). Althææ, 1; Aq., 20.
- Anthemidis* (1-20). Flor. Anthem., 1; Aq., 20.
- Aurantii*. Cort. Aurant., 1; Aq., 20.
- Calumbæ*. Calumbæ, 1; Aq. (cold), 20.
- Caryophylli*. Caryoph., 1; Aq., 40.
- Cascarillæ*. Cascarillæ, 1; Aq., 20.
- Catechu*. Pulv. Catechu, ̄vi; Cinnamomi, ̄i; Aq., Oi (*Tuson*).

- Chiratae.* Chiratae, 1 ; Aq., 20.  
*Cinchonae Acidum.* Cinchonae Rub. Pulv., 1 ; Aq., 20 ; Acid. Sulph. Arom.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
*Cusso.* Cusso, 1 ; Aq., 20.  
*Digitalis.* Digitalis,  $\bar{5}$ i ; Aq., 160.  
*Ergotae.* Ergotae, 1 ; Aq., 20.  
*Gentianae Comp. (B.P.).* Gentian., Cort. Aurant.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. lx ; Limonis Recent.,  $\bar{5}$ ii ; Aq., fl.  $\bar{5}$ x.  
*Jaborandi.* One ounce to a pint of boiling water.  
*Krameria.* One ounce to a pint of boiling water.  
*Lini.* Lini, 3 ; Glycer. Sicc., 1 ; Aq., 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Quassiae.* Quassiae (in chips), gr. xlv ; Aq. (Cold),  $\bar{5}$ x.  
*Rhei.* Rhei, 1 ; Aq., 20.  
*Rosae Acidum.* Petal. Rosae Pulv.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Acid. Sulphur. Dil.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Aq., 20.  
*Sennae.* Sennae,  $\bar{3}$ l ; Zingib., gr. xxviii ; Aq.,  $\bar{5}$ 10.  
*Uvae Ursi.* Uvae Ursi Fol., 1 ; Aq., 20.  
*Valerianae.* Valerianae,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Aq., 10.

### INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ (EXT. PH.).

#### *Injectio.*

- Acidi Sclerotici Hypodermica.* Sclerotici, gr. i ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{mvi}$ . Should be freshly prepared.  
*Aconitinæ.* Aconitinæ (English), gr. i ; Acid. Sulph. Dil., q. s. ; Aq. Destil. ad  $\bar{5}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Apomorphinæ.* Apomorph Hydrochlor., gr. i ; Acid Hydrochlor.,  $\mathfrak{m}j$  ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{m}cx$ .  
*Argenti.* Argent. Chlor., gram. 0.5 ; Sodii Hyposulph., gram. iii ; Aq. Destil., 100 c.c.  
*Atropinæ.* Atropin. Sulph., gr. iv ; Aq. Dest.,  $\bar{5}$ i.  
*Caffeinæ.* Caffein., gr. xx ; Sodii Salicyl., gr. xvii $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq. Destil. ad  $\bar{5}$ i.  
*Cocainæ Hydrochloratis.* 1 in 20 of Distilled Water.  
*Codeinæ.* Codein. Phosph., 1 ; Aq., 6.  
*Coninæ Hydrobromatis.* Conin. Hydrobrom., gr. i ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{m}xx$ .  
*Cotoin.* 1 in 4 of Æther Aceticus.  
*Curaræ.* Curar., gr. i ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{m}xii$ .  
*Ergotinæ.* Ergotin., gr. c ; Phenol, gr. iii ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{m}220$ .

- Ferri Perchloridi.* Ferri Perchlorid., gr. lx; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒi}$ .
- Gelseminæ.* Gelsemin. Hydrochl., gr. i; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒi}$ .
- Homatropinæ.* Homatropinæ Hydrobrom., l; Aq., 120.
- Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub.* Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., l; Aq., 64; Sodii Iodidi, q.s.
- Hyoscyaminæ.* Hyoscyaminæ Sulph., gr. i; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒii}$ .
- Iodi Fortissimæ.* Iodi, gr. cccxl; Potassii Iodi, gr. cccxl; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒiv}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Morphinæ.* Morph. Hydrochlor., gr. 92; Liqueor Ammon., Acid. Acet., Aq. Distil.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  q.s. 1 in 16.
- Morphinæ Acetatis.* Morphinæ, gr. lx; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒvi}$ ; Acid. Acet.,  $\text{ʒxl}$ , or q.s. 1 in 6.
- Morphinæ et Atropinæ.* Inject. Morphinæ Acet.,  $\text{ʒiii}$  gr. i; Atropinæ Sulph., gr. i. gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  in  $\text{ʒvi}$ .
- Morphinæ Tartratis.* Morph. Tart., gr. xxx; Aq. Destil., q.s. 1 in 22.
- Nitroglycerini.* Sol. Nitroglycerini 1%,  $\text{ʒv}$ ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒi}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Physostigmatis.* Extract. Physostig., gr. x; Spiritus Rect.,  $\text{ʒx}$ ; add Gum Acaciæ, gr. x; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Physostigminæ Salicylatis.* Physostig. Salicyl., gr. i; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒclx}$ .
- Pilocarpinæ Nitratis.* Pilocarpin. Nit., gr. i; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒxxx}$ .
- Quininæ Hydrobromat. Acidæ.* Quinin. Hydrobrom. Acid., gr. i; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒvi}$ .
- Quininæ Hydrochlorat. Acidæ.* Quinin. Hydrochlor. Acid., gr. i; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒvi}$ .
- Quininæ Sulphatis Acidæ.* Quinin. Sulph. Acid., gr. i; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{ʒxii}$ .
- Strychninæ Nitratis.* Strychnin. Nit., gr. ii; Glycerin.,  $\text{ʒl}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒl}$ .
- Strychninæ Sulphatis.* Strychnin. Sulph. Acid., gr. i; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{ʒxl}$ .

## INTER-TRACHEAL.

*Iodi.* Iod., 1; Potass. Iod., 5; Aq., 100.

*Physostigminæ Sulphas et Salicylas.* In gr.i doses.

*Terebinthinæ Comp.* (*Penhale*). Ol. Terebinth., ʒii;

Acid. Carbol., ʒxx; Tinc. Opii, ʒi.

## LINIMENTA.

*Linimentum.*

*Acidi Carbolici.* See *Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici*.

*Aconiti.* Aconiti Rad., ʒxx; Camphoræ, ʒi; Spiritus Rect. ad Oi., or q.s. to make Oi.

*Æruginis (Gamgee).* Cupri Subacet., 1; Acid. Acet., 7; Mel., 14. Boil until sub-oxide is formed.

*Ammoniac.* Liq. Ammon., 1; Ol. Amygdalæ, 1; Ol. Olivæ, 2.

*Ammoniacæ Comp.* Liq. Ammon.; Ol. Olivæ; Ol. Terebinth., partes equales.

*Belladonnæ.* Belladonnæ Extr., ʒx; Camphoræ, ʒi; Aq. Destil., ʒii; Alcohol (90%), q.s.

*Calcis.* Liquor Calcis; Ol. Olivæ, partes equales. *Gamgee.* Liquor Calcis et Ol. Lini, partes equales. (*Carron Oil*.)

*Camphoræ.* Camphoræ, 1; Ol. Olivæ, 4. (*Gamgee* 1-2.)

*Camphoræ Comp.* (V.P.). Camphoræ, 1; Spiritus Rect., 4; Ol. Olivæ, 20; Liq. Ammon. Fort., 2.

*Cantharidis.* Cantharid., 1; Ol. Oliv., 8.

*Chloroformi.* Chloroformi; Lini. Camphor., partes equales.

*Creasoti Comp.* Creasot., 1; Ol. Terebinth., 2; Ol. Olivæ, 2.

*Crotonis* (B.P.). Ol. Croton., 1; Ol. Cajeput, 3½; Spiritus Rect., 3½. *Tuson*: Ol. Crotonis, 1; Ol. Terebinth., v.; Liniment Saponis, 6-8.

*Cupri Subacetatis.* Cupri Subacet., ʒix; Alum, ʒvi; Theriacæ, ʒi½.

*Cupri Sulphatis.* Cupri Sulph., 1; Picis Liq. vel Theriacæ, 4.

*Hydrargyri.* Ung. Hydrarg., ʒi; Liq. Ammon., ʒl60; Lin. Camphoræ, q.s.

- Iodi* (B.P.). Iodi, 5 ; Potas. Iodid., 2 ; Glycerin., 1 ;  
Sp. Rect., 40.
- Iodi Comp.* (*Tuson*). Iodi, 5 ; Potas. Iodid., 2 ; Cam-  
phoræ, 1 ; Sp. Rect., 40.
- Menthol.* Menthol, 3 ; Chloroform, 4 ; Ol. Olivæ  
ad 16.
- Opii* (B.P.). Tinct. Opii, 1 ; Lin. Saponis, 1.  
*Tuson* : Tinct. Opii, 1 ; Lin. Saponis Co., 3.
- Picis.* Ol. Picis et Ol. Rapii: partes equales.
- Picis Comp.* Ol. Picis, 1 ; Ol. Terebinth., 1 ; Ol.  
Rapii, 1.
- Plumbi Subacetatis.* Liq. Plumbi Sub., 1 ; Ol. Olivæ, 4.
- Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.* Sapo. Animal., 16 ;  
Potas. Iodid., 12 ; Glycerin., 8 ; Ol. Linon., 1 ;  
Aq., 80.
- Saponis.* Sapo. Moll.,  $\bar{3}ii$  ; Camphoræ,  $\bar{3}i$  ; Ol. Ros-  
marini,  $\bar{3}iii$  ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\bar{3}xvi$  ; Aq. Destil.,  $\bar{3}iv$ .
- Saponis Comp.* (*Tuson*). Sapo. Moll., 4 ; Camphoræ,  
1 ; Spiritus Rect., 40 ; Liq. Ammonia, 8.
- Terebinthinæ.* Ol. Terebinth., 13 ; Sapo. Mollis,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ;  
Camphoræ, 1 ; Aq., 5.
- Terebinthinæ Aceticum.* Ol. Terebinth., 4 ; Acid.  
Acet. Glac., 1 ; Lini. Camphoræ, 4.
- Terebinthinæ Comp.* (*Tuson*). Ol. Terebinth.,  $\bar{3}iv$  ;  
Ol. Croton.,  $\bar{3}ii$  ; Ol. Olivæ,  $\bar{3}xxv$ .

## LIQUORES.

- Liquor.*
- Acidi Carbolici* (*Tuson*). Acid. Carbol., 1 ; Aq., 40.
- Aloes* (*Tuson*). Aloes Barb.,  $lbi$  ; Aq. Destil., Ov ;  
Spiritus Tenuior,  $\bar{3}xvi$ .
- Aloes et Sodii Carbonatis* (*Tuson*). Aloes Barb.,  $lbi$  ;  
Sodii Carb.,  $lb\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq., Ci.
- Aluminis* (*Tuson*). Pulv. Alum., 1 ; Aq. Destil., 16.
- Aluminis Comp.* (*Gamgee*). Alum., Zinci Sulph.,  $\bar{a}i$   
 $\bar{3}ii$  ; Aq.,  $\bar{3}xv$ .
- Ammonia.* Liq. Ammon. Fort., 1 ; Aq., 2.



- Ammoniae Fortior.* Ammon. Chlorid., 3; Calcii Hydras, 4; Aq. Destil., 32.
- Ammonii Acetatis.* Ammon. Carb., 1; Acid. Acet. et Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Ammonii Acetatis Fortior.* Ammon. Carb.,  $\text{℥xvii}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Acet.,  $\text{℥l}$ , or q.s.; Aq., q.s. 1 to 5.
- Ammonii Citratis.* Ammon. Carb.,  $\text{℥l}\frac{3}{4}$ ; Acid. Citric.,  $\text{℥ii}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq., q.s. to Oj.
- Ammonii Citratis Fortior.* Acid. Citric, 12; Liq. Ammon. Fort., 11; Aq., q.s.
- Antimonii Chloridi.* Antim. Nigri,  $\text{℔i}$ ; Acid. Hydrochlor, Oiv.
- Antimonii Tarturatis (Tuson).* Antim. Tart., 1; Aq. Destil., 4 to 8.
- Argenti Nitratis (Tuson).* Argenti Nit., gr.x-xv; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{℥i}$ .
- Arsenicalis.* Acid. Arseniosi, gr.lxxxvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Potassii Carb., gr.lxxxvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tinc. Lav.,  $\text{℥v}$ ; Aq. Destil. ad Oi.
- Arsenici Hydrochloricus.* Acid. Arseniosi, gr.lxxxvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Hydrochlor.,  $\text{℥ii}$ ; Aq. Destil., ad Oi.
- Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi.* Arsen. Iodid. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.,  $\text{āā}$  gr.lxxxvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Atropinae Sulphatis.* Atropinae Sulph., gr.xvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Salicyl., gr.ii; Aq. Destil.,  $\text{℥iv}$ .
- Calcii.* Calcii Hydratis,  $\text{℥ii}$ ; Aq. Destil., Ci.
- Calcii Chloridi.* Calcii Chlorid., 1; Aq. Destil., 5.
- Calcis Chlorinatae.* Calcis Chlorinatae,  $\text{℔i}$ ; Aq. Destil., Ci.
- Calcis Saccharatus.* Calcii Hydrat.,  $\text{℥i}$ ; Sacch Purif.,  $\text{℥ii}$ ; Aq. Destil., Oi.
- Cantharidis Terebinthinatae (Tuson).* Cantharidis, 1; Ol. Terebinth., 8.
- Chlori.* Acidi Hydrochlor., 6; Manganes Oxid Nig., 1; Aq. Destil., 34.
- Cupri Sulphatis (Tuson).* Cupri Sulph.,  $\text{℥v}$ ; Aq Bullient., Oi.
- Cupri Sulphatis Comp. (Tuson).* Cupri Sulph. Aluminis,  $\text{āā}$   $\text{℥iii}$ ; Aq., Oi; Acidi Sulph. fl.  $\text{℥i}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Epispasticus.* Canth. Pulv., 5; Æther Acet. ad 20

- Ferri Acetatis.* Liq. Ferri Persulph.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; Liq. Ammon., 4 or q.s.; Ac. Acet. Glac.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Ferri Perchloridi.* Liq. Ferri Perchl. Fort., 5; Aq., 15.
- Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.* Ferri (wire),  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ ; Acid. Hydrochlor.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Nitric.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xii}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Ferri Pernitratidis.* Ferri (wire),  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Acid. Nitric.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil. ad  $\text{O}\text{i}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Ferri Persulphatis.* Ferri Sulph., 16; Acid. Sulph. et Acid. Nitric.,  $\text{āā } 1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Gutta Percha.* Gutta Percha, 1; Chloroformi, 8; Plumbi Carb., 1.
- Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.* Hydrarg., 4; Acidi Nitrici, 5; Aq. Destil.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Sp. gr., about 2000.
- Hydrargyri Perchloridi (B.P.).* Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. x; Aq. Dest l., Oi.
- Hydrargyri Perchloridi (Tuson).* Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. iii-vi; Aq.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ .
- Iodi (Lugol's Sol.).* Iodi., gr. xxii; Potassii Iod., gr. xxxiii; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ .
- Magnesiae Carbonatis.* Mag. Sulph.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Sodii Carb.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., Oi. The ppt. charged with Carbonic Acid to form Fluid Magnesia, contains 2%.
- Morphinae Acetatis (B.P.).* Morphinæ Acet., gr. xvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Acet. Dil.,  $\text{℥xxxviii}$ ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$ . 1 in 100.
- Morphinae Hydrochloratis (B.P.).* Morph. Hydrochlor., gr. xvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil.,  $\text{℥xxxviii}$ ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$ . 1 in 100.
- Plumbi Subacetatis.* Plumbi Subacet.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ ; Plumbi Oxid.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil. ad Oi.
- Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.* Liq. Plumbi Subacet.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Spiritus Rect.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xix}\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Plumbi Subacetatis et Opii (Tuson).* Liq. Plumb. Subacet.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Tinc. Opii,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$ .
- Potassæ.* Potassii Carb.,  $\text{℥bi}$ ; Calcii Hydratis,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xii}$ ; Aq. Destil., Ci.



- Potassæ Sulphuratæ.* Potassæ Sulphuratæ, 1; Aq., 8.  
*Potassii Bichromatis.* Potassii Bichrom., 1; Aq., 100.  
*Potassii Nitratis (Tuson).* Potassii Nitratis,  $\bar{3}$ i; Aq.,  $\bar{3}$ vii.  
*Potassii Permanganatis.* Potassii Permanganatis, gr.lxxxvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq., Oi.  
*Sodæ.* Sodii Carb.,  $\bar{5}$ xxviii; Calcii Hydratis,  $\bar{3}$ xii; Aq. Destil., Ci.  
*Sodæ Chlorinatæ.* Sodii Carb.,  $\bar{5}$ xxiv; Calcis Chlorinatæ,  $\bar{5}$ xvi; Aq. Destil., Ci.  
*Sodii Arseniatis.* Sodii Arseniatis, gr.xvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil.,  $\bar{3}$ iv.  
*Strychnine Hydrochloratis (B.P.).* Strychninæ Hydrochlor., gr.xvii $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Alcohol (90%),  $\bar{3}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq. Destil., fl.  $\bar{3}$ iv. 1 in 100.  
*Zinci Chloridi (B.P.).* Zinci (Granulated), lbi; Acid. Hydrochlor.,  $\bar{3}$ xliv; Aq. Destil., q.s. Sp. gr., 1.530.  
*Zinci Chloridi (Tuson).* Zinci (Granulated), lbi; Acid. Hydrochlor.,  $\bar{3}$ xliv; Aq. Destil. ad Oii.  
*Zinci Sulphatis.* Zinci Sulph.,  $\bar{5}$ v; Aq. Destil., Oi.

### LOTIONES.

- Lotio.*  
*Acidi Benzoici (Ext. P.).* Acid. Benzoic., 1; Spiritus Rect., 20. Diluted with water is antiseptic.  
*Acidi Borici (Ext. P.).* Acid. Boric., 1; Aq. Ferv 20.  
*Acidi Carbolici (Tuson).* Acidi Carbol.,  $\bar{3}$ i; Aq  $\bar{3}$ vi-xii.  
*Ammonii Acetatis.* Liq. Ammon. Acet. et Spiritus Rect., āā  $\bar{3}$ iv; Aq., Oi.  
*Ammonii Chloridi et Camphoræ.* Pulv. Ammon Chlorid.,  $\bar{3}$ i; Acid. Acet. Dil.,  $\bar{3}$ viii; Spiritus Camphoræ,  $\bar{3}$ i.  
*Ammonii Chloridi et Potassii Nitratis.* Pulv. Ammon. Chlor. et Potassi Nit., āā  $\bar{3}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aq., Oi.  
*Calcii Sulphurati (Hoare).* Sulph. Sub.,  $\bar{3}$ viii; Calcii Oxid., lbj; Aq., Oiv.

- Hydrargyri Flava.* Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr.xx.;  
Liq. Calcis, ℥x.  
*Hydrargyri Nigra.* Hydrarg. Subchlor., ℥j; Glyce-  
rine, ℥j; Mucilag. Tragacant., ℥ii½; Liq. Calcis, Oj.

### MELLITA.

#### Mel.

- Boracis.* Boracis, 2; Glycerin., 1; Mel. Dep., 16.  
*Depuratum.* Mel, lbv. Melt in a water-bath and  
strain.  
*Oxymel.* Mel. Dep., ℥xl; Acid. Acet., fl. ℥v; Aq.  
Destil., fl. ℥v.  
*Oxymel Scillæ.* Acet. Scillæ, Oi; Mel Dep., lbii.

### MISTURÆ.

#### Mistura.

- Ammoniaci.* Ammoniaci, ℥ji; Syrup. Tolu., fl. ℥iv;  
Aq. Destil., fl. ℥vii½.  
*Ammonii (Tuson).* Liq. Ammoniac; Sp. Æth. Nit.;  
Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.; partes equales.  
*Creasoti.* Creasoti, ℥xvi; Spiritus Juniperi, ℥xvi;  
Syrupus, fl. ℥i; Aq. Destil., q. s. to make 16 ounces.  
*Cretæ.* Cretæ Prep., ℥¼; Pulv. Tragacanth., gr.xv;  
Syrup., fl. ℥½; Aq. Cinnamomi, q. s. to make  
8 ounces.  
*Cretæ Composita (Tuson).* Cretæ Prep., ℥ii; Pulv.  
Catechu, ℥i; Zingib., ℥½; Opii, ℥; Aq. Menth.  
Pip., Oi.  
*Ferri Composita.* Ferri Sulph., gr.xxv; Potas.  
Carb., gr.xxx; Myrrh, gr.lx; Sa. ch. Pur., gr.lx;  
Spiritus Myristicæ, ℥l; Aq. Rosæ, fl. ℥ix½.  
*Gentianæ.* Gentianæ, ℥¼; Cort. Aurant. et Coriand.,  
āā gr.xxx; Spiritus Tenuior, fl. ℥ii; Aq. Destil.,  
fl. ℥viii.  
*Ricini (Tuson).* Ol. Ricini, 3; Syrupus Rhamni, 2;  
Syrup. Papav., 1.  
*Scammonii.* Scammonii, gr.vi; Lactis, ℥ii.

## MUCILAGINES.

*Mucilage.*

*Acaciæ.* Gum Acaciæ, 2 ; Aq. Destil. 3.

*Amyli.* Amyli,  $\bar{3}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq., Oi.

*Tragacanthæ.* Tragacanth., gr.lx ; Sp. Rect,  $\bar{5}$ ii ;  
Aq. Bul. Destil., to make 10 ounces.

## OLEATA (EXT. PH.).

*Oleatum.*

*Aconitinæ.* Aconitin., gr.ii ; Acid. Oleic., m̄c.

*Atropinæ.* Atropin., gr.v ; Acid. Oleic., m̄cc.

*Cupri.* Cupri Sulph., 3 in Aq. 8 ; Sapo (Castile), 8  
in Aq. 32. Mix, and wash and dry the pasty  
precipitate.

\* *Hydrargyri.* Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav., 1 ; Acid. Oleic., 9.

*Plumbi.* Plumbi Oxid. Pulv., 3 ; Acid. Oleic., 9.

*Zinci.* Zinc. Oxid., 1 ; Acid. Oleic., 9.

## OLEI.

*Oleum.*

*Camphoratum.* See *Liniments*.

*Cantharidis.* See *Liniments*.

*Phosphoratum.* Phosph., gr.xii ; Ol. Amygdal.  
(heated to 300° for fifteen minutes and allowed  
to cool),  $\bar{5}$ iv. 1 part in 100.

## PILULÆ.

*Pilula.*

*Anmoniæ Composita (Pulmonary Sedative).* Pulv.  
Ammon., gr.ii ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr.ii ; Pulv. Ipecac.,  
gr.i ; Pulv. Camph., gr.i ; Extr. Digit., gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  ;  
Extr. Conii, gr.ii ; Excipient ad gr.x.

*Antimonialis Composita (Febrifuge).* Pulv. Antim Co.,  
gr.iv ; Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr.v ; Excipient ad gr.x.

*Belladonnæ Composita (Sedative).* Extr. Bellad gr.ii ;  
Potass. Nit., gr.ii ; Hydr. Sulph. Nig., gr.i ;  
Pulv. Antim., gr.i ; Excipient ad gr.x.

\* 20 % is generally used in Veterinary practice

- Calomel c Opio.* Hydr. Subchlor., gr.ii; Pulv. Opii, gr.i; Excipient gr.x.
- Ferri c Quinina (Tonic).* Ferri Sulph., gr.ii; Quinina Sulph., gr.i½; Extr. Nucis Vomicae, gr.¼; Pulv. Quassiae, gr.iii; Extr. Gentianae ad gr.x.
- Hæmatoxyli c Opio (Astringent).* Extr. Hæmatox., gr.v; Pulv. Opii, gr.i; Pulv. Galangal., gr.ii; Pulv. Cinnam., gr.ii.
- Hydrargyri c Colocynthe (Purgative).* Pil. Hydrarg., gr.iii; Extr. Coloc. Co., gr.v; Extr. Colchici Acet., gr.i; Extr. Bellad., gr.i.
- Hydrargyri c Creta (Alterative).* Hydr. c Cretæ, gr.iii; Pulv. Scillæ, gr.iii; Pulv. Digitalis, gr.i; Excipient ad gr.x.
- Santonini c Areca (Anthelmintic).* Santonini, gr.i½; P. Areca, gr.v; P. Jalapæ, gr.ii; Excipient ad gr.x.
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- Aloes Barbadosensis.* Aloes Barb., 2; Sapo Dur., 1; Ol. Carui, ½; Conf. Rosæ, 1.
- Aloes et Asafætidæ.* Aloes Socot., 1; Asafætidæ, 1; Sapo Dur., 1; Conf. Rosæ, 1.
- Aloes et Ferri.* Ferri Sulph., 1½; Aloes Barb., 2; Pulv. Cinnam. Co., 3; Syrup. Glucosi, 3.
- Asafætidæ Composita.* Asafætidæ, 2; Galbani, 2; Myrrhæ, 2; Theriacæ, 1.
- Cambogiæ Composita.* Cambogiæ, 1; Aloes Barb., 1; P. Cin. Co., 1; Sapo Dur., 2; Syrupus, q.s.
- Colocynthis Composita.* Colocyn., 1; Aloes Barb., 2; Scammon. Resin., 2; Potass. Sulph., ¼; Ol. Caryoph., ¼; Aq. Destil., q.s.
- Colocynthis et Hyoscyami.* Pil. Colocynth. Co., 2; Extr. Hyoscy., 1.
- Conii Composita.* Extr. Conii, 2½; Pulv. Ipecac., ½; Theriacæ, q.s.

- Ferri Carbonatis.* Ferri Carb. Sacch., 1; Conf. Rosæ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Ferri Iodidi.* Ferri (wire), 40; Iodi, 80; Sacch. Pur., 70; P. Glycyrrh., 140; Aq. Destil., 50.
- Hydrargyri.* Hydr., 2; Conf. Rosæ, 3; P. Glycyrrhizæ, 1.
- Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.* Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1; Antim. Sulphurat., 1; Resinæ Guaiaci Pulv., 2; Ol. Ricini,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Alcohol (90%),  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
- Ipecacuanhæ c Scilla.* Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 3; P. Scillæ, 1; Pulv. Ammoniaci, 1; Theriacæ, q.s.
- Plumbi c Opio.* Plumbi Acet., 36; Opii, 6; Syrup Glucosi, 4.
- Quininæ.* Quininæ Sulph., 30; Acid. Tartarii, 1; Glycerin., 4; Tragacanth., 1.
- Rhei Composita.* Rhei, 3; Aloes Socot.,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; Myrrhæ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sapo. Dur.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ol. Menthæ Pip.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Syrup. Glucosi,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .
- Saponis Composita.* Opii,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sapo. Dur.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Syrup. Glucos.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Scammonii Composita.* Scammon. Resinæ, 1; Jalapæ Resinæ, 1; Sapo. Animal., 1; Tinct. Zingib. Fort., 1.
- Scillæ Composita.* Pulv. Scillæ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; Zingib., 1; Ammonia., 1; Sapo. Dur., 1; Syrup. Glucos., 1 or q.s.

## PULVERES.

### VETERINARY.

#### *Pulvis.*

- Ammoniaci c Scillæ (Expectorant).* Pulv. Gum. Ammon.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Pulv. Scillæ,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ; Pulv. Camphor.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Excipient ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .
- Antimonii Tartarata Compositus (Antipyretic).* P. Antim. Tart.,  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. Pot. Nit.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$ ; Excipient ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .

- Antimouii Tart. c Ferri Sulph. (Anthelmintic).*  
 Antim. Tart.,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; Ferri Sulph.,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; P. Gentian,  
 $\text{ʒiv}$ .  
*Belladonnæ Compositus (Pulmonary Sedative).* P.  
 Fol. Belladon.,  $\text{ʒi}\frac{1}{2}$  ; P. Ammon. Mur.,  $\text{ʒii}$  ; P.  
 Scillæ,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; P. Anisi,  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Catechu Compositus (Astringent).* P. Catechu,  $\text{ʒi}$  ;  
 P. Cinnam.,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; P. Cretæ Prep.,  $\text{ʒi}$ .  
*Cinchoniæ Compositus (Veget. Tonic).* Cinchon.  
 Mur.,  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$  ; P. Gentianæ,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; P. Calumbæ,  $\text{ʒi}$  ;  
 Excipient ad  $\text{ʒiv}$ .  
*Ferri Sulphatis Compositus (Mineral Tonic).* P. Ferri  
 Sulph.,  $\text{ʒii}$  ; P. Gentianæ,  $\text{ʒii}$  ; P. Zingib.,  $\text{ʒi}$ .  
*Hydrargyri c Creta (Alterative and Laxative).*  
 Hydrarg., 1 ; Cretæ Preparata, 3.  
*Resinæ Compositus (Diuretic).* Pulv. Resinæ,  $\text{ʒii}$  ;  
 Pulv. Pot. Nit.,  $\text{ʒii}$  ; Pulv. Fœnugree,  $\text{ʒi}$ .  
*Santonini Compositus (Anthelmintic).* Santonin.,  
 gr. xxx ; Pulv. Ferri Sulph.,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; Pulv. Gentianæ  
 $\text{ʒi}$  ; Pulv. Anisi,  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Lini.,  $\text{ʒi}$ .  
*Zingiberis Compositus (Stomachic).* Pulv. Zingib.,  $\text{ʒii}$  ;  
 Pulv. Gentianæ,  $\text{ʒii}$ .

## BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

- Antimouialis.* Antim. Oxid., 1 ; Calcii Phosph., 2.  
*Catechu Compositus.* Catechu, 4 ; Kino, 2 ; Krameriæ, 2 ; Cinnam., 1 ; Myristicæ, 1.  
*Cinnamomi Compositus.* P. Cinnam., Cardamom.  
 Zingib.,  $\text{āā}$  1.  
*Cretæ Aromaticus.* Cinnam., 4 ; Myristicæ, 3 ; P.  
 Caryoph.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Cardamom., 1 ; Cretæ Prep., 11 ;  
 Sacch. Pur., 25.  
*Cretæ Aromaticus c Opio.* Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  ;  
 Opii,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
*Elaterini Compositus.* Elaterin., 1 ; Sacch. Lac., 39.  
*Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.* Ipecac.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Opii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Potas.  
 Sulph., 4.  
*Jalapæ Comp. situs.* Jalap., 5 ; Pot. Tart. Acid., 9 ;  
 Zingib., 1.  
*Kino Compositus.* Kino,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ; Opii,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; P. Cinnam., 1.



- Opii Compositus*. Opii, 3; Piper. Nig., 4; Zingib. 10; Carui, 12; Tragacanth., 1.  
*Opii Compositus (Tuson)*. Opii, Gallæ, Pimentæ, Sodii Carb., *aa* partes equales.  
*Rhei Compositus*. Rhei, 2; Mag. Carb. Levis, 6; Zingib., 1.  
*Scammonii Compositus*. Scammon. Resinæ, 4; Jalap., 3; Zingib., 1.  
*Tragacanthæ Compositus*. Tragacanth., 1; Gum Acaciæ, 1; Amyli, 1; Sacch. Pur., 3.  
*Zinci Carbonatis Compositus (Tuson)*. Zinci Carb., 4; Alum., 1.

### SPIRITUS.

- Aetheris*. Ether, 10; Sp. Rect., 20.  
*Aetheris Nitrosi*. Acid. Nitric., 3; Acid. Sulph., 2; Cupri (wire), 2; Sp. Rect., 60 or q.s. Distil to form a standard solution of Hyponitrous Ether.  
*Ammoniac Aromaticus*. Ammon. Carb., 4; Liq. Ammon. Fort., 8; Ol. Myristicæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ol. Limonis,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Sp. Rect., 120; Aq., 60.  
*Ammoniac Fætidus*. Asafætid.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Liq. Ammon. Fort., 2; Sp. Rect., q.s. Destil 20.  
*Anisi*. Ol. Anisi, 1; Sp. Rect., 10.  
*Armoraciæ Compositus*. Armoraciæ Rad., 20; Aurantii Cort., 20; Myristicæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sp. Rect., 100; Aq. Destil., 120. Destil 160.  
*Cajuputi*. Ol. Cajeput, 1; Alcohol (90%), to form 10.  
*Camphoræ*. Camphoræ, 1; Sp. Rect., 9.  
*Camphoræ (Tuson)*. Camphoræ, 1; Sp. Rect., 4.  
*Chloroformi*. Chlorof., 1; Sp. Rect., 19.  
*Juniperi*. Ol. Junip., 1; Sp. Rect., 19.  
*Lavandulæ*. Ol. Lavandulæ, 1; Sp. Rect., 9.  
*Menthæ Piperitæ*. Ol. Menth. Pip., 1; Sp. Rect., 9.  
*Myristicæ*. Ol. Myrist., 1; Sp. Rect., 9.  
*Rectificatus*. Alcohol with 10% Aq. Sp. gr., .8340.  
*Rosmarini*. Ol. Rosmar., 1; Sp. Rect., 49.  
*Tenuior*. Sp. Rect., 5; Aq. Destil., 3. Sp. gr., .920.  
*Vini Gallici*. Spirit distilled from French Wine.

## SUCCI.

*Succus.*

*Belladonnæ.* The juice expressed from the Fresh Leaves of *Belladonnæ*, 3; Sp. Rect., 1. Clarified and filtered.

*Conii.* The juice expressed from the Fresh Leaves of Hemlock, 3; Sp. Rect., 1. Clarified and filtered.

*Hyoscyami.* The juice expressed from the Fresh Leaves of the biennial plant, Henbane, 3; Sp. Rect., 1. Clarified and filtered.

*Scoparii.* The juice expressed from Fresh Broom Tops, 3; Sp. Rect., 1. Clarified and filtered.

*Taraxaci.* The juice expressed from Dandelion Root, 3; Sp. Rect., 1. Clarified and filtered.

## SYRUPI.

*Syrupus.* Sacch. Pur., lbv; Aq. Destil., Oii. To produce lb7½. Sp. gr., 1.330.

*Aurantii.* Tinct. Aurant., 1; Syrupus, 7.

*Aurantii Floris.* Aq. Aurantii Flor., 3viii; Sacch. Pur., lbiii; Aq. Destil., 3xvi, or q.s.

*Chloral.* Chloral Hydra., gr.lxxx; Aq., fl. 3i½; Syrup. ad 3i.

*Ferri Iodidi.* Ferri (wire), 3½; Iodi, gr.decxxvi; Sacch. Pur., 3xvi½; Aq. Destil., to make Oi.

*Ferri Phosphatis.* Ferri (wire), gr.lxxv; Acid. Phosph. Conc., fl. 3i¼; Syrup., 3xiv; Aq. Destil., to make a pint.

*Papaveris (Tuson).* Papav. Capsul. (freed from seeds), 3xxxvi; Sp. Rect., 3xvi; Sacch. Pur., lbiv; Aq. Bul., q.s.

*Rhamni.* Succus Rhamni, Oiv; Zingib. et Pimentæ, āā 3¾; Sacch. Pur., lbv, or q.s.; Sp. Rect., fl. 3vi.

*Rhei.* Rhei Rad. et Coriandri Fruct., āā 2; Sacch. Pur., 24; Sp. Rect., 8; Aq. Destil., 24.



*Rosæ Gallicæ.* Pet. Rosæ Gall., 2; Sacch. Pur., 30;  
Aq. Destil., 20.

*Scillæ.* Acet. Scillæ, Oi; Sacch. Pur., lb2 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Tolutanus.* Bal. Tolu.,  $\text{℥i}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Sacch. Pur., lbii; Aq.  
Destil., q.s. to make 16 fluid ounces.

*Zingiberis.* Zingib. Pulv.,  $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Syrup. et Alcohol  
(90%), āā to produce Oj.

## TINCTURÆ.

### *Tinctura.*

*Aconiti.* Aconit. Rad., 1; Alcohol (70%), 20.

*Aloes.* Aloes Socot., 1; Extr. Glycyrrh., 6; Alcohol  
(45%), to make 40.

*Aloes Composita (Tuson) for External use.* Aloes  
Barb,  $\text{℥x}$ ; Myrrh,  $\text{℥v}$ ; Sp. Meth., fl.  $\text{℥xiv}$ ; Aq.,  
fl.  $\text{℥vi}$ .

*Arnica.* Arnica Rad., 1; Alcohol (70%), 20.

*Asafætidæ.* Asafæt., 1; Alcohol (70%), 5.

*Aurantii.* Aurant. Cort., 1; Alcohol (90%), 4.

*Belladonnæ.* Liq. Ext. Belladonnæ, 1; Alcohol  
(60%), 15.

*Benzoini Comp.* Benzoini, 8; Styrax Prep., 6; Bal.;  
Tolu., 2; Aloes Socot.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sp. Rect., 80.

*Buchu.* Buchu, 1; Alcohol (60%), 5.

*Calumbæ.* Calumbæ, 1; Alcohol (60%), 10.

*Camphoræ (Tuson).* See *Spiritus*.

*Camphoræ Composita.* Tinct. Opii.,  $\text{℥ix}\frac{3}{4}$ ; Acid.  
Benz., gr.xl; Camphor., gr.xxx; Ol. Anisi,  $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
Alcohol (60%), to Oi.

*Cannabis Indicæ.* Extr. Cannab. Ind., 1; Sp. Rect., 20.

*Cantharidis.* Canthar., 1; Alcohol (90%), 80.

*Cantharidis Fort. (Tuson).* Canth., 1; Sp. Tenuior, 20.

*Capsici.* Capsici, 1; Alcohol (70%), 20.

*Cardamomi Composita.* Cardamom.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Carui,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Uvæ, 2; Cinnam.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cocci,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; Alcohol (60%), 20.

*Cardamomi Composita (Tuson).* Cardamom., 1;  
Cinnam., 2; Sp. Tenuior, 80.

*Cascarillæ.* Cascaril., 1; Alcohol (70%), 5.

*Castorei.* Castor., 1; Sp. Rect., 20.

*Catechu.* Catechu, 4; Cinnam., 1; Alcohol (60%), 20.

- Chiratae*. Chiratae, 1 ; Alcohol (60%), 10.  
*Chloroformi Composita*. Chloroform., 2 ; Sp. Rect., 8 ; Tinct. Cardamom. Co., 10.  
*Cinchonae*. Cinchon. Rub., 4 ; Alcohol (70%), q.s.  
*Cinchonae Composita*. Tinc. Cinchon., 10 ; Aurantii Cort., 1 ; Serpentar.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Croci,  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; ; Cocci,  $\frac{1}{16}$  ; Alcohol, 10.  
*Cinnamomi*. Cinnamom., 1 ; Alcohol (70%), 5.  
*Cocci*. Cocci, 1 ; Alcohol (45%), 10.  
*Colchici Seminum*. Colchic. Sem., 1 ; Alcohol (45%), 5.  
*Conii*. Conii Fruct., 1 ; Alcohol (70%), 5.  
*Convallariae*. Convallariae, 1 ; Sp. Tenuoir, 8.  
*Croci*. Croci, 1 ; Alcohol (60%), 20.  
*Crotonis (Tuson)*. Croton. Sem.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Sp. Tenuoir, 20.  
*Cubebae*. Cubebae, 1 ; Sp. Rect., 5.  
*Digitalis*. Digitalis Fol. Sicc., 1 ; Alcohol (60%), 8.  
*Ergotae*. Ergot., 5 ; Sp. Tenuior, 20.  
*Eucalypti Foliorum*. Eucalypti Folia, 1 ; Sp. Tenuior, q.s. to produce 5.  
*Eucalypti Gummi*. Eucalypti Gum., 1 ; Sp. Rect., 4.  
*Euonymi*. Euonymi (young bark), 1 ; Sp. Rect., 4.  
*Ferri Acetatis*. Liq. Ferri Acet. Fort., 5 ; Acid. Acetic., 1 ; Sp. Rect., 5 ; Aq. Destil., 9.  
*Ferri Perchloridi*. Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort., 5 ; Sp. Rect., 5 ; Aq. Destil., 10.  
*Gallae*. Gallae, 1 ; Sp. Tenuior, 8.  
*Gelsemii*. Gelsemii Rad., 1 ; Alcohol (60%), 10.  
*Gentianae Comp.* Gentian., 2 ; Aurantii Cort.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ; Cardam.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Alcohol (45%), 20.  
*Guaiaci Ammoniata* Guaiac. Resin., 4 ; Ol. Myristica,  $\frac{1}{16}$  ; Ol. Limonis,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Sol. Ammon. Fort.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Sp. Rect., to make Oj.  
*Hamamelidis*. Hamamel. Cort., 1 ; Alcohol (45%), 10.  
*Hydrastis*. Hydrast., 1 ; Alcohol (60%), 10.  
*Hyoscyami*. Hyoscyami Fol. Pulv., 1 ; Alcohol (45%), 10.  
*Iodi*. Iodi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Potas. Iodid.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq. Destil.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Sp. Rect., 20.  
*Iodi (Tuson)*. Iodi, 1 ; Potas. Iodid.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Sp. Rect., 8.  
*Jaborandi*. Fol. Jaborand., 1 ; Sp. (45%), 5.  
 Obtained by percolation with Proof Spirit.  
*Jalapae*. Jalapae, 1 ; Alcohol (70%), 5.

- Kamalæ.* Kamalæ, 1; Sp. Tenuior, 5.  
*Kino.* Kino, 2; Glycerin., 3; Aq., 5; Sp. Rect., 12.  
*Kramerice.* Kramerice, 1; Alcohol (60%), 5.  
*Laricis.* Laricis Cort., 1; Sp. Rect., 8.  
*Lavandulæ Composita.* Ol. Lavand. Ang.,  $\text{ʒi}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ol. Rosmar.,  $\text{ʒx}$ ; Cinnam., gr.cl; Myristicæ, gr.cl; Pterocarpi Lig., gr.ccc; Sp. Rect., Oii.  
*Lobeliæ.* Lobeliæ, 1; Sp. Tenuior, 8.  
*Lobeliæ Ætherea.* Lobeliæ, 1; Sp. Æther., 5.  
*Myrrhæ.* Myrrhæ, 1; Sp. Rect., 5.  
*Nucis Vomice.* Liq. Extr. Nucis Vomice, 2; Aq. Destil., 3; Sp. Rect., q.s. to make 12.  
*Opii.* Opii,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Alcohol et Aq. Destil., q.s.  
*Opii Ammoniata.* Tinc. Opii, fl.  $\text{ʒiii}$ ; Croci et Acid. Benzoic.,  $\text{āā}$  gr.clxxx; Ol. Anisi, fl.  $\text{ʒi}$ ; Liq. Ammon. Fort., fl.  $\text{ʒiv}$ ; Sp. Rect. fl.  $\text{ʒxiii}$ .  
*Pimentæ (Tuson).* Pimentæ, 1; Sp. Tenuior, 8.  
*Podophylli.* Res. Podophyll., gr.clx; Sp. Rect.,  $\text{O}\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Quassice.* Quassice Lig., 1; Sp. (45%), 10.  
*Quininæ.* Quininæ Hydroch., gr.clxxv; Tinc. Aurant., Oi.  
*Quininæ Ammoniata.* Quininæ Sulph., gr.clxxv; Liq. Ammon.,  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Sp. (60%),  $\text{ʒxviii}$ .  
*Rhei.* Rhei, 2; Cardamom.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Coriand.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Glycerin., 2; Sp. (60%), 14.  
*Sabinæ.* Sabinæ, 1; Sp. Tenuior, 8.  
*Scillæ.* Scillæ, 1; Sp. (60%), 5.  
*Senegæ.* Senegæ, 1 (60%), 5.  
*Sennæ Comp.* Sennæ, 4; Uvæ, 2; Carui,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Coriand.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sp. (45%), 20.  
*Serpentariæ.* Serpent., 1; Sp. (70%), 5.  
*Stramonii.* Stramon. Sem., 1; Sp. (45%), 5.  
*Strophanthi.* Strophanthi Sem., 1; Sp. (70%), 40.  
*Sumbul.* Sumbul Rad., 1; Sp. (70%), 10.  
*Tolutana.* Bals. Tolu., 1; Sp. Rect., 10.  
*Valerianæ.* Valerianæ, 1; Sp. Tenuior, 8.  
*Valerianæ Ammoniata.* Valerianæ Rhiz.,  $\text{ʒ4}$ ; Ol. Myristica,  $\text{ʒ30}$ ; Sol. Ammon.,  $\text{ʒii}$ ; Alcohol (60%),  $\text{ʒ18}$ .  
*Veratri Viridis.* Veratri Virid., 2; Sp. Rect., 10.

*Zingiberis*. Zingib., 1 ; Sp. Rect., 10.

*Zingiberis Fortior*. Zingib., 10 ; Sp. Rect., q.s. to 20.

## UNGUENTA.

*Unguentum*.

*Acidi Borici*. Acid. Boric., 1 ; Ung. Paraffin, 9.

*Acidi Carbolici (Tuson)*. Acid. Carbol., 1 ; Adipis, 6.

*Acidi Carbolici (B.P.)*. Acid. Carbol. Cryst., 1 ;  
Glycerin., 3 ; Ung. Paraffin, 21.

*Acidi Carbolici Compositum*. Ung. Carbol., 7 ;  
Sulphur. Sub., 2.

*Acidi Chrysophanici*. See *Chrysarobini*.

*Acidi Pyrogallici*. Acid. Pyrogal., gr. lx ; Adipis, 5i.

*Acidi Salicylici*. Acid. Salicyl., 1 ; Ung. Paraffin, 49.

*Acidi Tannici (Tuson)*. Acid. Tannic., 1 ; Adipis, 6.

*Aconiti (Tuson)*. Extr. Fol. Aconit., 2 ; Adipis, 4.

*Aconitinæ*. Aconitinæ Ang., 1 ; Ac. Oleic, 8 ;  
Adipis, 41

*Althææ (P.L., 1746)*. Ol. Mucilag., 2 ; Ceræ Flav.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ;  
Resin.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Tereb., Vener.,  $\frac{1}{32}$ .

*Aluminis Comp. (Tuson)*. Alum., 1 ; Terebinth.  
Comp., 1 ; Adipis, 3.

*Antimonii Tartarati*. Antim. Tart., 1 ; Ung.  
Simp., 4.

*Argenti Nitratis (Tuson)*. Argent. Nit., gr. v-x ;  
Adipis, 5i.

*Arsenici (Tuson)*. Acid. Arsenic., gr. vi ; Adipis, 5i.

*Atropinæ*. Atropinæ, 1 ; Acid. Oleic, 4 ; Adipis,  
45.

*Belladonnæ*. Liq. Extr. Bellad., 2 ; Adipis Benz ,  
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Calaminæ*. Calamin. Prep., 1 ; Adipis Benz , 5.

*Calcis Chlorinatæ (Tuson)*. Calcis Chlorinatæ, 1 ;  
Adipis, 4-8.

*Cantharidis*. Cantharid., 1 ; Adipis Benzoat., 10.

*Cetacei*. Cetacei, 5 ; Ceræ Alb., 2 ; Ol. Amygdalæ,  
18 ; Benzoin,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Chrysarobini*. Chrysarobin, 1 ; Adip. Benz., 24.

- Creasoti.* Creasoti, 1; Paraffin. Dur., 4; Paraffin. Moll., 5.
- Cupri Subacetatis (Tuson).* Cupri Subacet., 1; Terebinth. Com. (v. Resinæ), 1; Adipis, 12.
- Cupri Oleatis (Ext. Ph.).* Cupri Oleas, 1; Cerat. Petrolei., 4.
- Elemi.* Elemi, 1; Ung. Simp., 4.
- Eucalypti.* Ol. Eucalypti, 1; Paraffin. Dur., 4; Paraffin. Moll., 5.
- Gallæ.* Gallæ, 1; Adipis Benzoas, 4; or, Gallæ, 1; Adip., 4 (*Tuson*).
- Gallæ cum Opio.* Ung. Gallæ, gr. 925; Opii, gr. lxxxv; or, Ung. Gallæ, 5; Opii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (*Tuson*).
- Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis.* Glycerin. Plumb. Subacet., 1; Ung. Paraffin., 5.
- Hamamelidis.* Liq. Extr. Hamamel., fl.  $\bar{5}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Adipis Lanæ Hydro.,  $\bar{3}2\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Hellebori Nigri (Tuson).* Hellebori Nig. Fol., Terebinth. Com., Adip.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  partes equales.
- Hydrargyri.* Hydrarg., lbi; Adip., lbi; Sevi,  $\bar{3}\bar{i}$ .
- Hydrargyri Ammoniati.* Hydrarg. Ammon., 1; Ung. Paraffin., 9. (*Tuson*.) 1 to 6 or 8.
- Hydrargyri Compositum.* Ung. Hydrarg., 5; Ceræ Flav., 3; Ol. Olivæ, 3; Camphoræ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . *Tuson*: Ung. Hydrarg., 1; Sapo Moll., 2.
- Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.* Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1; Adipis Benzoat., 24. *Tuson*. Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1; Adip., 8.
- Hydrargyri Nitratis.* Hydrarg., 1; Acid. Nitric., 3; Ol. Olivæ, 4; Adipis, 7.
- Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.* Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub.,  $\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ung. Paraffin.,  $\bar{3}2\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Hydrargyri Perchlorid. (Tuson).* Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1; Adipis, 2.
- Hydrargyri Subchloridi (Calomelanos).* Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1; Adipis Benz., 9.
- Iodi (B.P.).* Iod., 1; Potass. Iod., 1; Glycerini, 3; Adipis, 20.
- Iodi (Tuson).* Iod., 1; Adipis, 8.

- Iodi Compositum (Tuson).* Iod.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pot. Iod., 1; Adipis, 8.
- Iodotormi.* Iodoform., 1; Adipis Benz., 9.
- Mylabridis (Tuson).* Pulv. Mylabridis, 1; Adip., 4.
- Paraffini.* Paraff. Dur., 3; Paraff. Moll., 7.
- Picis Liquidæ (B.P.).* Picis Liq., 5; Cere Flav., 2.
- Picis Liquidæ (Tuson).* Picis Liq., Resinæ, Adipis,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  partes equales.
- Plumbi Acetatis.* Plumb. Acet., 1; Adip. Benzoat, 24.
- Plumbi Carbonatis.* Plumb. Carb., 1; Ung. Simp., 9.
- Plumbi Iodidi.* Plumb. Iod. Pulv., 1; Ung. Simp., 9.
- Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.* Liq. Plumb. Subacet., fl.  $\bar{\zeta}$ vi; Camphoræ, gr. lx; Cere Alb.,  $\bar{\zeta}$ viii; Ol. Amygdalæ, Oi.
- Potassæ Sulphuratæ.* Potas. Sulphurat., 5; Paraffin. Dur., 18; Paraffin. Moll., 55. (*Tuson.*) Potas. Sulphurat., 1; Adip., 8.
- Potassii Iodidi.* Pot. Iod., gr. l; Pot. Carb., gr. iii; Aq. Destil., gr. xlvii; Adip. Benz., gr. cccc.
- Potassii Iodidi (Gamgee).* Potas. Iodid., 1; Aq., 1; Adip., 8.
- Resinæ (Tuson).* Resin., 8; Cere Flav., 6; Ol. Amygd., 3; Adipis, 3.
- Resinæ (B.P.).* Resin., 8; Cere Flav., 8; Adipis, 6; Ol. Olivæ, 8.
- Sabinæ (B.P.).* Sabinæ, 9; Cere Flav., 3; Adipis Benz., 16. (*Tuson.*) Sabinæ, 1; Adipis, 2.
- Sambuci.* Sambuci Fol., 1; Adipis, 1 (*Gamgee*).
- Simplex.* Cere Alb., 2; Ol. Amygdal., 3; Adip. Benz., 3.
- Staphisagriæ.* Ol. Staphisag., 1; Adipis, 7; or, Staphisag. Sem., 2; Cere Flav., 1; Adipis Benz.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . (B.P.)
- Sulphuris (Tuson).* Sulph. Sub., 1; Adip., 8; *Gamgee*: 1-6.
- Sulphuris (B.P.).* Sulph. Sub., 1; Adip. Benz., 9.
- Sulphuris Compositum (Tuson).* Sulph. Sub., 16; Terebinth. Com., 4; Ung., Hydrarg., 2; Ol. Lini, 20.



- Sulphuris Iodidi.* Sulph. Iod., gr.xx ; Glycerin., gr.xx ; Adip. Benzoas., gr.cccclx (B.P.). *Tuson*: 1-8 ; *Gamgee*: 1-6.
- Terebinthinæ (Tuson).* Terebinth. Com., 1 ; Adip., 3. B.P. Ol. Terebinth., 8 ; Resinæ, 1 ; Cere Flav., 4 ; Adipis Prep., 4.
- Veratri (Gamgee).* Veratri Pulv. Rad., gr.xx ; Ol. Olivæ,  $\text{ʒi}$  ; Adipis,  $\text{ʒvi}$ . (*Tuson*.) Veratri Alb., 1 ; Adipis, 4.
- Veratrinæ (B.P.).* Veratrin., 1 ; Acid. Oleic., gr.iv ; Adipis, 45.
- Zinci.* Zinci Oxid., 3 ; Adip. Benzoas. 17.
- Zinci Carb. (Tuson).* Zinc. Carb., 1 ; Adip., 6.
- Zinci Oleati.* Zinci Sulph., 2 ; Sapo Dur., 4 ; Aqua Destil. et Paraffin. Moll., q.s.
- Zinci Oxidi (Tuson).* Zinci Oxid., 3 ; Adip., 15 ; *Gamgee*: 1-6.

## VAPORES.

- Vapor.*
- Acidi Carbolici (Ext. Ph.).* Acid. Carbol.,  $\text{ʒlxx}$  ; Aq. at  $140^{\circ}\text{F}$ ., Oi.
- Acidi Hydrocyanici.* Acid. Hydrocy. Dil., 10-15 ; Aq., 60.
- Chlori (B.P.).* Calcis Chlorinatæ, 2 ; Aq. Com., q.s.
- Chlori (Tuson).* 1. Sod. Chlor.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; Manges. Oxid. Nig., 2 ; Acid. Sulph. Fort.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; Aq., 5.  
2. Mang. Oxid. Nig., 4, made into a paste with Acid. Hydrochlor., and apply heat. 3. Calcis Chlorinatæ, q.s., and pour on it Acid. Sulph. Dil., or Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil.
- Coninæ.* Succ. Conii,  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{2}$  ; Liq. Potass., fl.  $\text{ʒi}$  ; Aq. Destil., fl.  $\text{ʒi}$ .
- Creasoti.* Creasot., 1 ; Aq. Bul., 48.
- Iodi.* Tinct. Iodi, 1 ; Aq. Destil., 8.

## VINA.

*Vinum.*

*Antimoniale.* Antim. Tart., gr.xl; Vini Xerici, Oi.

*Colchici.* Colchici Corm., 4; Vini Xerici, 20.

*Ferri.* Ferri (wire),  $\text{ʒi}$ ; Vini Xerici, Oi.

*Ferri Citratis.* Ferri et Ammon. Citr., gr.clx; Vini Aurantii, Oi.

*Ipecacuanhæ.* Liq. Extr. Ipecacuanhæ, 1; Vini Xerici, 19.

*Opii.* Extr. Opii,  $\text{ʒi}$ ; Cinnam., gr.lxxv; Caryophylli, gr.lxxv; Vini Xerici, Oi.

*Quininæ.* Quininæ Hydrochlor., gr.xx; Vini Aurantii, Oi.

*Rhei.* Rhei Rad.,  $\text{ʒi}\frac{1}{2}$ ; Canellæ Alb. Cort., gr.lx; Vini Xerici, Oi.

*Veratri (Gamgee).* Veratri Alb., Rad., 1; Vini Xerici, 5.

## AGENTS

USED FOR INHALATION AS VAPOR OR SPRAY.

Acidum Carbolicum	Chlorine Gas
„ Hydrocyanicum	Chloroformum
„ Lactum	Conina
„ Sulphurosum	Creosotum
Aldehydum Dilutum	Eucalyptus
Æther	Iodum
Æthyl Bromidum	Menthol
„ Iodidum	Pini Sylvestris Oleum
Amyl Nitris	Terebena
Calx Chlorinata	Thymol



GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES  
ACCORDING TO THEIR INFLUENCE ON  
THE ORGANS AND STRUCTURES OF  
THE BODY.

(GARROD.)

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DIVISION I.

**Internal Remedies:** Medicines which are administered for their effects upon the system, both before and after absorption into the blood.

**CLASS I.**—Medicines which act upon the *blood*, altering its composition, and hence influencing the whole system, and the nutrition of the body.

- Order* 1. BLOOD TONICS.  
" 2. ALKALINE REMEDIES.  
" 3. ACIDS and ASTRINGENTS.  
" 4. REFRIGERANTS.  
" 5. ANTIPYRETICS.  
" 6. ALTERATIVES.

**CLASS II.**—Medicines whose principal effects are seen upon the nervous system.

**SUB-CLASS 1.**—Medicines acting especially on the *brain* proper, but probably also upon other portions of the *central nervous system*.

- Order* 1. EXHILARANTS.  
" 2. NARCOTICS, SOPORIFICS, and ANODYNES.  
" 3. ANÆSTHETICS.

SUB-CLASS 2.—Medicines acting especially on the *spinal cord*.

Order 1. SPINAL STIMULANTS.

„ 2. SPINAL SEDATIVES.

SUB-CLASS 3.—Medicines acting upon some portions of the *nervous centres*, and on the *ganglionic system*.

Order 1. ANTISPASMODICS.

„ 2. NERVINE TONICS and ANTIPERIODICS.

CLASS III.—Medicines acting chiefly on the *heart and circulatory system*; probably often through the vaso-motor system of nerves.

Order 1. VASCULAR STIMULANTS.

„ 2. VASCULAR SEDATIVES.

„ 3. VASCULAR TONICS.

CLASS IV.—Medicines acting upon *special organs*.

SUB-CLASS 1.—Medicines which act especially on the different portions of the *alimentary canal*.

Order 1. SIALAGOGUES.

„ 2. EMETICS.

„ 3. PURGATIVES.

Group 1. Laxatives.

„ 2. Simple Purgatives.

„ 3. Drastic Purgatives.

„ 4. Hydragogues.

„ 5. Saline Purgatives.

„ 6. Cholagogues.

„ 4. ANTHELMINTICS.

„ 5. STOMACHIC TONICS.

„ 6. „ STIMULANTS.

„ 7. SEDATIVES.

SUB-CLASS 2.—Medicines affecting the *respiratory* organs and passages.

Order 1. ERRHINES.

„ 2. EXPECTORANTS (*Pulmonary Stimulants*).

„ 3. PULMONARY SEDATIVES.

SUB-CLASS 3.—Medicines acting on the functions of the *skin*.

Order 1. SUDORIFICS.

„ 2. DIAPHORETICS.

SUB-CLASS 4.—Medicines affecting the functions of the *kidneys* and *urinary* organs.

Order 1. DIURETICS.

„ 2. LITHONTRIPTICS.

„ 3. Medicines influencing mucous membrane of urinary tract.

SUB-CLASS 5.—Medicines whose action is on the *generative* organs.

Order 1. EMMENAGOGUES and ECBOLICS.

„ 2. APHRODISIACS.

„ 3. ANAPHRODISIACS.

SUB-CLASS 6.—Medicines which act upon the *eyes*.

Order 1. MYDRIATICS.

„ 2. MYOSITICS.

## DIVISION II.

**External Remedies:** Medicines which act locally, and are not employed to affect the constitution.

Order 1. IRRITANTS.

Group 1. Rubefacients.

„ 2. Vesicants, or Blistering Agents.

„ 3. Suppurants and Pustulants.

- Order* 2. EXTERNAL SEDATIVES (*Local Anæsthetics*).  
,, 3. EMOLLIENTS and DEMULCENTS.  
,, 4. ASTRINGENTS and STYPTICS.  
,, 5. CAUSTICS and ESCHAROTICS.

### DIVISION III.

Chemical Agents used for other than their medicinal properties.

- Order* 1. ANTIDOTES.  
,, 2. DISINFECTANTS and ANTISEPTICS.

## THERAPEUTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS.

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### Absorbents

See DESICCANTS

### Alteratives

Gradually change and correct the morbid condition of organs.

See also—

ANTIPERIODICS  
ANTIRHEUMATICS  
ANTISCROFULOSALS  
ANTISQUAMOSALS

Aloes

Ammoniaë Carbonas

Liquor

*Antimonial Prep.*

Antimonialis Pulvis

Antimonii Nigrum

„ Tartaratum

„ Sulphuratum

Argenti Nitras

*Arnica Prep.*

*Arsenical Prep.*

*Bromine Prep.*

Ammonii Bromide

Potassii

*Chlorine Prep.*

Acidum Hydrochlor.  
Dil.

Nitro - Hydrochlor.  
Dil.

Ammonii Chloridum

Calcii Chloridum

Calx Chlorinata

Potassii Chloras

Potassii Chloridum

Soda Chlorinata

Sodii Chloridum

Colchicum

*Iodine Prep.*

Cupri Iodidum c̄ Iod.

Ferri Iodidum

Plumbi „

Potassii „

Sulphuris „

Magnesii Sulphas

*Mercurial Prep.*

Hydrarg. c̄ Creta

„ et Ferri

„ Iodidum

„ Perchloridum

„ Subchloridum

„ Sulphuretum

Morrhuae Oleum  
*Phosphorus Prep.*  
 Phosphorus  
 Calci Hypophosphis  
 Sodii "  
*Potassium Salts*  
*Sodium Salts*  
*Sulphur Prep.*  
 Acidum Sulphuricum  
 Sulphur  
 Sulphuris Iodidum  
 Taraxicum

### Anæsthetics

Cause insensibility to pain by destroying consciousness. They are used to procure unconsciousness during operations; to alleviate pain and spasm; and to cause relaxation of the muscular system to facilitate the reduction of dislocations and of hernia.  
 GENERAL—*by inhalation.*

Æther  
 Æthyl Bromidum  
 " Iodidum  
 A.C.E. Mixture  
 Amyl Nitris  
 Carbonis Tetrachloridum  
 Chloroformum  
 Cocainæ Hydrochloras  
 Ethideni Dichloridum  
 Methyleni Bichloridum  
 Nitrous Oxide Gas  
 Scopolamine

LOCAL — *by spray or otherwise to the part.*

Acidum Carbolicum  
 Æther  
 Æthyl Bromidum

Æthyl Chloridum  
 Alipine  
 Aromatic Oils  
 Cocainæ Hydrochloridum  
 Eucaine Hydrochloride  
 Holocaine "  
 Ice  
 Iodoform  
 Menthol  
 Methyl Chloridum  
 Novococaine  
 Orthoform  
 Stovaine  
 Thymol

### Analgesics or Anodynes

Diminish and allay pain.

*See also—*

NARCOTICS  
 Soporifics  
 Sedatives

Acetanilidum  
 Acidum Carbolicum  
 " Boricum  
 " Hydrochloricum

Aconitum  
 Aconitina  
 Antipyrin  
 Aqua Fervens  
 " Frigida  
 Cataplasmata  
 Conium  
 Creosotum  
 Digitalinum  
 Ethyl Chlorid.  
 Exalgine  
 Gelseminum  
 Opium  
 Phenacetinum  
 Phenazonum

Plumbi Acetas  
 „ Subacetas  
 Sp. Tenuior

### Antacids

Reduce acidity, rendering the blood and secretion more alkaline and fluid. Useful to neutralise acidity of the stomach and intestines, to alter the secretions and augment the alkalinity of the blood in fevers, rheumatism, etc.

### Alkalies

Ammonii Carb.  
 „ Aromaticus Liq.  
 „ Fœtid. Liq.  
 „ Liquor

Calcii Carbonas  
 Calcis Liquor  
 Creta Preparata  
 Hydrarg. c. Creta  
 Magnesii Carbonas  
 „ Oxidum  
 Potassæ Liquor  
 Potassii Bicarbonas  
 „ Carbonas  
 „ Sulphas  
 „ Tartras

### Sapones

Sodæ Liquor  
 Sodii Bicarbonas  
 „ Carbonas

### Antalkalines

Increase acidity.

Acidum Benzoic.  
 „ Hydrochlor. Dil.  
 „ Nitric. Dil.  
 „ Sulph. Dil.

### Antemetics

Arrest vomiting.

See also—

### STOMACHIC SEDATIVES

Acidum Carbolicum  
 „ Hydrocyanicum  
 „ Phosphoricum

Belladonna  
 Calcii Chloridum  
 Calcis Liquor  
 Caryophyllum  
 Chloral Hydras  
 Chloroformum  
 Creosotum  
 Magnesia  
 Magnesii Carbonas

### Anthelmintics

Destroy (Vermicides), expel, or prevent the return of worms (Vermifuges). Whether the agent acts principally on tape (Tæniafuges) or on round worms, it should be given on an empty stomach (fasting), and after a few doses administer a purgative.

### Tæniafuges—

Areca  
 Cambogia  
 Cusso  
 Filix Mas  
 Granati Rad. Cort.  
 Kamala  
 Pelleterine  
 Terebinthinæ Ol.

### Others—

Aloes (and other Cathartics)

Acidum Carbolicum  
       „ Gallicum  
       „ Tannicum  
 Ammoniacum  
 Areca  
 Asafœtida  
 Butea Frondosa  
 Calcis Liquor  
 Cambogia  
 Cheriopodium Anthel-  
       minticum  
 Creosotum  
 Cupri Sulphas  
 Ferri Sulphas  
       „ Perchloridum  
 Gentiana  
 Hydrarg. Subchlorid.  
 Jalapa  
 Mucuna  
 Naphthol.  
 Pelleterine  
 Plocaria Helminthocor-  
       tum  
 Quassia  
 Sabina

Santoninum  
 Scammonium  
 Sodii Chloridum  
 Tabacum  
 Thymol  
 Valeriana  
 Veratrum Album

### Antidotes

Counteract the injurious action of poison on the system. The general rules for which are to expel the toxic from the system as soon as possible, either by Emetics or Purgatives; chemically change the agents from a soluble to an insoluble or inert substance; subdue the inflammation by Antiphlogistics and Sedatives; allay the irritation, either by demulcents, mucilaginous agents, or oils; counteract any Narcotic and Sudorific effects by Stimulants; restore the tone to the system by the judicious use of Tonics and Dieting.

### POISONS.

### ANTIDOTES.

Acids (Mineral)	{	Water (except for Sulphuric), Chalk, Magnesia, Soap, Solutions of Alkaline Carbonates. For Nitric and Oxalic Acid only, Carbonate of Magnesia and Lime, subsequently Demulcents, Seda- tives, and Tonics.
Acidum Car- bolicum	{	Albumen, Solution of Lime, Castor Oil, Strong Tea and Coffee, Sul- phate of Soda, Ol. Terebinth.
Aconite	{	Emetics, and External and Internal Stimulants.



## POISONS.

## ANTIDOTES.

Alkalies and Alkaline Earths	{	Vegetable Acids, as Vinegar and Water, Oils and Demulcents.
Alkaloids	... {	Animal Charcoal, followed by Diffusible Stimulants.
Ammonia	... {	Acetic Acid Dil., Vinegar, Oils, and Demulcents.
Antimony	... {	Preparations containing Tannin, Diluents, Oleaginous Purgatives and Sedatives.
Arnica	...	Opium, Morphia.
Arsenic	... {	Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, Ferri Carb., Diluents and Lime Water, followed by Vegetable Tonics.
Belladonna	... {	Emetics, Opium. Stimulants as Caffeine subcutaneously.
Bryonia	...	Emetics, Opium.
Calx Chlorinata	{	Emetics, White of Egg, Milk, Flour; not Acids.
Cantharides	... {	Emetics, Emollient Drinks, and Opiates. Avoid Oils. <i>Locally</i> : Wash with warm Alkaline Water.
Carbonic Acid	{	Fresh Air, Cold Effusions, and Diffusible Stimulants.
Chlorine Liquor	{	Ammonia and Magnesia, White of Egg, Milk, Flour.
Chloroform	... {	Acid. Hydrocyanicum, Nitrite of Amyl, Fresh Air, Artificial Respiration, Galvanism.
Copper (Salts of)	{	Ferrocyanide of Potassium, Soap, Albumen, Metallic Iron, Oleaginous Purgatives, Alkalies, and Demulcents.
Croton	... {	Emetics, followed by Mucilaginous Fluids, Opium, and Astringents.

## POISONS.

## ANTIDOTES.

Cyanides and Hydrocyanic Acid ...	{	Solution and Inhalation of Chlorine and Ammonia, Solution of Chlorine, Chalk, and Magnesia, and Mixed Oxides of Iron; Cold Ablutions.
Digitalis ...	{	Emetics, Tannin. Empty the Stomach and give Stimulants, and apply them externally. Aconite subcutaneously.
Hellebore ...	{	Emetics, Oleaginous Purgatives, Counter-Irritants, and Diffusible Stimulants. Infusions of Tannic or Gallic Acids or Oakbark. Atropine hypodermically.
Hemlock ...		
Henbane ...		
Hyoscyamus ...		
Iodine ...		Starch and Demulcents.
Iron (Salts of)...	{	Carbonate of Soda, Magnesia, Mucilages.
Lead (Salts of)	{	Solutions of Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate & Phosphate of Sodium, and Iodide of Potassium; followed by Linseed Oil, Milk, and Opium.
Mercurial Salts	{	Eggs, Wheat Flour, Starch, Milk, Diluents; Protochloride of Tin and Sulphuret of Iron. Magnesium Sulph.
Morphia ...		Strychnine, and see OPIUM.
Nux Vomica (Strychnine)	{	Emetics; Bromide of Potash; Chloroform, Tobacco, Nicotine, Chloral Hydrate, Anodynes, and Sedatives.
Opium ...	{	Emetics; Animal Charcoal, Potassium Permanganate with Vinegar, Oleaginous Purgatives, Demulcents, Counter-Irritation, Exercise, Ammonia to Nostrils, Cold Effusions. Atropine, Caffeine, or Physostigmine subcutaneously.
Stramonium ...		
Phosphorus ...		Ol. Terebinth. ; Gallicum.
Physostigmine	{	Atropine subcutaneously; Chloral; Stimulants.

## POISONS.

## ANTIDOTES.

Pilocarpine	...	{ Atropine hypodermically; Tinc Belladonna.
Savin	...	{ Oleaginous Purge, Demulcents, and Opium.
Stavesacre	...	{ Oleaginous Purge, Demulcents, and Opium.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen		{ Fresh Air, Cold Effusions, and Diffusible Stimulants.
Tobacco	...	{ Emetics, Tannic Acid, Strong Tea, Purgatives, Strychnine, and Ex ternal and Internal Stimulants.
Yew	..	{ Active Purgatives, Mucilaginous Drinks and Sedatives.
Zinc (Salts of)		{ Milk, Albuminous Draughts, Tannin, Warm Water.

## Antilithics

Counteract any tendency to the formation of sediment and calculi in the urine. The selection should be according to the nature of the deposit.

Acetum

Acidum Aceticum Dil.

„ Benzoicum

„ Hydrochlor. Dil.

Acidum Nitro-Hydro-  
chloridum Dil.

„ Nitricum Dil.

„ Phosphoricum

Magnesia

Mag. Carbonas

Potassæ Liquor

Potassii Bicarbonas

„ Carbonas

Sapones

Sodæ Liquor

Sodii Benzoas

Sodii Bicarbonas

„ Carbonas

„ Phosphas

## Antiparasitics

Destroy animal and veget-  
able parasites.

See

ANTHELMINTICS

INSECTICIDES

## Antiperiodics

Possess the power of arrest-  
ing intermittent diseases.

*Arsenical Prep.*

*Cinchona* „

*Quinine* „

*Salicine* „

Sodii Chloridum

## Antiphlogistics

Counteract inflammation.

See also SEDATIVES

Aloes

Aqua Frigida

Hydrargyri Subchlorid.

**Antiputrescents**

Stop and prevent putrefaction.

See ANTISEPTICS

**Antipyretics**

Are antagonistic to the febrile state.

Acetanilidum  
 Acids, Mineral and Vegetable  
 Aconitum  
 Æther Nitrosi Sp.  
 Antifebrin  
 Ammonii Acetatis Liq.  
 Antimonii Oxidum  
 Antipyrin  
 Camphora  
 Cinchonina  
 Digitalinum  
 Exalgin  
 Gelseminum  
 Hydrarg. Subchlorid.  
 Ipecacuanha Pulv. Comp.  
 Jaborandi  
 Magnesium Sulph.  
 Phenacetinum  
 Phenazonum  
 Pilocarpinæ Hydroch.  
     " Nitras  
 Potassii Bicarbonas  
     " Carbonas  
     " Nitras  
     " Permauganas  
 Pulvis Antimonialis  
     " Tartaratum  
 Quassia  
 Quininæ Sulphas

Resorcinum

Salicin

Salol

Sodii Benzoas

    " Bicarbonas

    " Carbonas

    " Salicylati

    " Sulphas

    " Sulphis

Veratrum Album

**Antirheumatics**

Colchicum

Potassii Bicarbonas

    " Carbonas

Sodii Bicarbonas

    " Carbonas

**Antitympanitics**

Correct flatulency.

See also ANTISEPTICS

**Ammonia Compounds**

Asafoetida

Carbo Animalis

    " Ligni

Calx Chlorinata

**Antiscrofulosals**

Bromine Prep.

Iodine      "

**Antiseptics**

Destroy the activity of infecting matter by stopping the growth of micro-organisms.

Acetum

Acidum Aceticum

Acidum Benzoicum	Ferri Perchloridum
„ Boracicum	„ Salicylicum
„ Carbolicum	Formalin
„ Cresylicum	Gentiana
„ Hydrochloricum	Glutol
„ Nitricum	Glycerinum
„ Pyrogallicum	„ Acidi Boraci
„ Salicylicum	Gurjun Balsam
„ Sulphuricum	Helenine
„ Sulphurosum	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Alcohol	„ Iodi Rubri
Æther	Hydroquinone
Ætheris Nitrosi Sp.	Ichthyol
Aluminii Acetici Liq.	Iodoformum
„ Chloridum Liq.	Iodol
Ammoniae Fort. Liq.	Iodum
Amyloform	Izal
Arsenicum Album	Lysoform
Bismuthi Subgallas	Lysol
Bismuthi Oxy-iodo-gallas	Menthol
Benzol	Mercurio-zinc Cyanide
Boro-glycerine	Naphthaline
Carbo Animalis	Naphthol
„ Ligni	Orthoform
Calx Chlorinata	Paraldehydum
Cerevisiae Fermentum	Petroleum
Chinosol	Phenacetinum
Chloral Hydrate	Potassae Sulphurata
Chloralum	Potassii Chloras
Chlorine	„ Nitras
Chloroformum	„ Permanganas
Cinchona Cortex	Plumbi Acetas
Creolin or Cyllin	„ Subacetas
Creosotum	Pix Liquida
Cresol	Pyoktanin
Cupri Sulphas	Quercus Cortex
Eucalypti Oleum	Quinina
Eudoxine	Resorcin
Europen	Salol
Ferri Sulphas	Sul-alembroth

Sanitas  
 „ Oleum  
 Sporokton (Tuson's)  
 Soda Chlorinata  
 Sodii Chloridum  
 „ Hyposulphis  
 „ Salicylas  
 „ Sulphis  
 Spiritus Pyroxylicum  
 „ Rectificatus  
 Tannoform  
 Thallin  
 Terebina Pura  
 Terebinthinæ Oleum  
 Therapogen  
 Thioform  
 Thymol  
 Traumatol  
 Zinci Carbonas  
 „ Chloridum  
 „ Oxidum  
 „ Sulphas  
 „ Sulphocarbolas

### Antispasmodics

Prevent or allay irregular muscular contraction (Spasm or Cramp).

*See also—*

ANODYNES  
 NARCOTICS  
 STIMULANTS

Acidum Hydrochlor. Dil.  
 „ Hydrocyanic. Dil.  
*Ammonia Prep.*  
 Ammoniacum  
 Amyl Nitris  
 Argenti Nitras  
 Asafœtida  
 Belladonna  
 Benzoinum  
 Bromides  
 Cajepnt Oleum

Camphora  
 Cannabis Indica  
 Conium  
 Galbanum  
 Gelseminum  
 Hyoscyamus  
 Physostigmina  
 Sodii Nitris  
 „ Valerianas  
 Tabacum  
 Terebinthina  
 Valeriana  
 Zincum, Salts of

### Antisquamosals

*Arsenica Prep.*  
*Pix Prep.*  
*Sulphur Prep.*  
 Acidum Carbolicum

### Aperients

Act gently on the intestines,  
 and cause purging.  
*See LAXATIVES*

### Aphrodisiacs

Are supposed to have the power of exciting the venereal appetite.

Belladonna  
 Camphora  
 Cannabis Indica  
 Cantharides  
 Ferri Perchloridum  
 Nux Vomica  
 Phosphorus  
 Piperes  
 Blood and Nerve Tonics

### Aromatics

Have the property of correcting the griping from acrid medicines. They are useful to disguise nauseous drugs,

and give them a pleasant odour.

See STOMACHIC STIMULANTS.

### Astringents

Produce retraction of the tissues; coagulation of the albuminous fluids, and check secretions. Topically they soak up discharges (*Absorbents*) and protect parts from external influence (*Protectives*).

See also—

ANTACIDS  
DESICCANTS  
HÆMOSTATICS  
PROTECTIVES  
STYPTICS

### Mineral—

All diluted mineral acids and the salts of the metals

Alumen

Borax

Chloralum

### Vegetable—

Acetum

Acidum Aceticum Dil

„ Carbolicum

„ Gallicum

„ Tannicum

Areca

Bol Armenia

Belæ Extr. Liq.

Catechu

Cinchona

Coto Cortex

Creosotum

Ergota

Eucalypti Gummi

Galla

Granati Rad. Cort.

Hamamelis

Hæmatoxyli Lignum

Hydrastis

Krameria

Kino

Quercus Cortex

Opium

Terebinthinæ Ol.

Tormentilla

Uva Ursi

### Calefacients

Excite warmth in the part to which they are applied.

See—

RUBEFACIENTS  
STIMULANTS

### Carminatives

Were formerly supposed to *charm* away flatulency and pain in the alimentary canal.

See STOMACHIC STIMULANTS

### Cathartics

Cleanse out the alimentary tract by increasing the peristaltic movements.

See—

CHOLAGOGUES  
DRASTICS  
HYDRAGOGUES  
LAXATIVES

### Caustics

Destroy the parts with which they come in contact; the more severe will produce



an eschar, and are termed *Escharotics*. They are used to destroy poisons, as Rabies and Glanders; to remove morbid growths, as excessive granulations, warts, etc.; to form issues, and to open abscesses.

#### Acida Fort.

Alumen Exsiccatum

Antimonii Chlorid. Liq.

Argenti Nitras

Arsenicum Album

Calx Viva

Creosotum

Cupri Sulphas

Ferri Perchloridum

Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.

„ Oxid. Rub.

„ Nitras

„ Perchloridum

Iodum

Potassii Hydras

Sodii Hydras

Zinci Chloridi

„ Nitras

„ Sulphas

#### Cholagogues

Cause a flow of bile into the intestines, and probably produce an increased elimination of the pancreas and glands of the mucous membrane lining the bowels.

Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor.

Aloes

Ammonii Chloridum

Baptisia

Colchicum

Euonymin

Hydrarg. c̄. Creta

„ Perchloridum

„ Subchloridum

Hydrastis

Iridin

Jalapa

Leptandrin

Myricin

Phytolaccin

Podophyllum

Rheum

Sanguinaria

Sodii Benzoas

„ Salicylas

„ Sulphas

Taraxacum

#### Cordials

See STIMULANTS

#### Corrosives

See CAUSTICS

#### Counter-Irritants

Irritate and stimulate the skin, and are used to relieve pain and inflammation of internal parts. They act differently according to their strength, the friction applied, and the period of the rubbing. When the action is slight they are called *Derivatives* and *Rubefacients*; when effusion of fluid takes place *Vesicants* and *Epispastics*; and if the action extends to the deeper structures, *Pustulants*.



*See—*

DERIVATIVES  
PUSIULANTS  
RUBEFIACIENTS  
VESICANTS

### Demulcents

Soothe, soften, and protect mucous membranes. They are useful to allay the effects of irritants, and as nutritives.

Acaciæ Gum  
Albumen  
Althææ Radix  
Amylum  
Gelatinum  
Glycerinum  
Glycyrrhiza  
Gummi  
Hordeum  
Linum  
Mel  
Oleum  
Saccharum  
Sevum  
Theriaca  
Tragacantha  
Triticum  
Ulni Cortex  
Uvæ

### Deobstruents

Remove any obstruction in the body.

*See* ELIMINATIVES

### Deodorizers

Absorb, or decompose fetid effluvia.

*See—*

ANTISEPTICS  
DISINFECTANTS

### Depurants

Were formerly supposed to remove the impurities from the blood, and direct them to the emunctories.

*See* ELIMINATIVES

### Derivatives

Stimulate special parts of the body to relieve others.

*See—*

COUNTER-IRRITANTS  
ELIMINATIVES  
EXTERNAL STIMULANTS

Cupping  
Ironing  
Pegging  
Rowels  
Setons

### Desiccants

Dry up mucous discharges and purulent secretions from ulcers and wounds.

Aloes  
Alumen  
Amylum  
Bismuth Oxy-idogallas  
„ Subgallas  
„ Subnit.  
Borax  
Calimina  
Calcis Liq.  
Calcii Carbonas  
„ Hydras  
„ Oxidum  
Calx Chlorinata  
Catechu

Carbo Animalis  
   " Ligni  
 Cimolite  
 Creta Preparata  
 Fullers' Earth  
 French Chalk  
 Galla  
 Hydrarg. Perchloridum  
 Kaolin  
 Kieselguhr  
 Lycopodium  
 Magnesia  
 Magnesii Carbonas  
 Orris Root  
 Plumbi Acetas  
   " Carbonas  
   " Subacetas  
 Spiritus Rectificatus  
 Selenite  
 Talc  
 Thioform  
 Tricici Farina  
 Zinci Carbonas  
   " Oxidum  
   " Sulphas

#### Detergents

Cleanse parts with which they come in contact. They are indicated in sluggish ulcers and unhealthy wounds.

See also—

CAUSTICS  
 EMOLLIENTS  
 STIMULANTS

Alkalies  
 Aqua  
 Borax

Sapo Durus  
   " Mollis

#### Diaphoretics

Increase the exhalation on the skin.

Æther  
 Ætheris Nitrosi Spiritus  
 Ammonia Prep.  
 Amyl Nitris  
 Antifebrin  
 Antimonial Prep.  
 Anthemedis Flores  
 Aqua Fervens  
 Arnica  
 Belladonna  
 Cajeput Oleum  
 Camphora  
 Colchicum  
 Guaiacum  
 Hydrarg. Subchlorid  
 Hyoscyamus  
 Ipecacuanha  
   " Pulv. Comp.  
 Jaborandi  
 Pilocarpinæ Hydro-  
   chloras

Pix  
 Potassii Nitræ  
   " Sulphuratæ  
 Spiritus Pyroxylic.  
   " Rectificatus  
   " Tenuior

Sulphur  
 Terebinthinæ Oleum  
   " Canadensis  
 Veratrum

**Friction**

Hot Water Steaming

Warm Clothing

Smoothing Iron

**Digestives**

Promote suppuration.

Aloes Tinc. Comp

Hellebores Nigrum Unguentum

Myrrh Tinctura

Resinæ Unguentum

Terebinthinæ Unguentum

Veratri Albi Unguentum

**Discutients**Resolve or disperse tumours  
and fluids in the body.

Acidum Aceticum

Ammonii Acetatis Liq.

,, Carbonas

,, Chloridum

Arnicae Tinctura

Camphora

Iodum

*Mercurial Prep.*

Potassii Nitras

Sodii Chloridum

,, Sulphas

**Disinfectants**Render infectious matter  
inert by destroying the mi-  
crobes or the toxins.

Acidum Carbolicum

,, Chromicum

,, Cresylicum

Acidum Nitricum

,, Nitrosum

,, Salicylicum

,, Sulphuricum

,, Sulphurosum

,, Tannicum

Aluminii Chloridi Liq.

Arsenicum Album

Burnett's Fluid

Carbo Ligni

,, Animalis

Calx Chlorinata

Chlor-Alum

Chlorine

Creolin

Creosotum

Cupri Sulph.

Earth

Fresh Air

Ferri Sulph.

Hydrarg. Perchlor.

Iodol

M'Dougall's Fluid and

Powder

Naphthol

Pix Liquida

Potassii Permanganas

,, Bichromicum

Quinina

Salolum

Sodii Chloridum

,, Hydrosulphis

,, Sulphis

"Sporokton," Tuson's

Thymol

Zinci Chloridum

,, Sulphas

### Diuretics

Increase the secretion of the urine; administered to stimulate the kidneys; in dropsy; to eliminate poisons from the system, and to reduce fever.

Acetum  
 Apocynum  
 Æther  
 Ætheris Nitrosi Spiritus  
 Aloes  
 Ammoniaë Liquor  
 Ammonii Acetatis Liq.  
 „ Benzoas  
 „ Chloridum  
 Belladonna  
 Borax  
 Buchu  
 Caffeina  
 Cantharidis  
 Colchicum  
 Copaiba  
 Cubeba  
 Digitalinum  
 Hydrarg. Subchlorid.  
 Juniperus  
 Magnesii Sulph.  
 Pareira  
 Petroleum  
 Pix  
*Potassii Prep.*  
 Resina  
 Sapo Durus  
 „ Mollis  
 Scilla  
 Scoparium  
 Sinapis  
*Sodii Prep.*  
 Spiritus

Tabacum  
*Terebinthina Prep.*  
 Theobromine  
 Uva Ursi

### Drastics

Produce speedy and copious evacuations from the intestines

Aloes  
 Cambogia  
 Colocynthis  
 Croton  
 Elaterium  
 Hydrarg. Subchlorid.  
 Jalapa  
 Kamala  
 Podophyllum  
 Rhamni Syrupus  
 Scammonium  
 Veratrum

### Ecbolics

Promote contractions of the uterus. Given when expulsion of the uterine contents is desired.

Acidum Scleroticum  
 Borax  
 Cinnamomum  
 Digitalis  
 Ergota  
 Ergotinum  
 Hydrastinaë Hydro-  
 chlorid.  
 Purgatives  
 Quinina  
 Ruta  
 Sabina

## Eliminatives

Act on the secreting system. Used to increase the secretions, to evacuate any deleterious agents from the system.

See—

CATHARTICS  
DIAPHORETICS  
DIURETICS  
EMETICS  
EXPECTORANTS  
GALACTAGOGUES  
SIALAGOGUES

## Emetics

Rid the stomach of its contents through the mouth. In cases of poisoning, those acting most readily are to be preferred, as salt, mustard. They are frequently administered to pigs, dogs, and cats, at the beginning of inflammatory diseases of the chest.

Alumen  
Antimonium Nigrum  
Tartaratum  
Apomorphina  
Aqua Fervens  
Colchicum  
Cupri Sulphas  
Hydrarg. Subchlorid.  
Ipecacuanha  
Podophyllum  
Sapo Durus et Mollis  
Sinapis  
Sodii Chloridum  
Tabacum  
Veratrum Album

Zinci Acetas  
„ Sulphas

## Emollients

Relax the tissues, protect sensitive surfaces and diminish irritation. Used to soothe inflamed parts, and to protect them from the air and foreign influences.

Acacia Gum  
Adeps  
Albumen  
Althææ Radix  
Amygdala  
Amylum  
Anthemedis Flores  
Aqua Fervens  
Boracis  
Cataplasmata  
Arnica Flores  
Carrots  
Carbo Ligni  
Cerevisia Ferment.  
Furfura  
Hordei Farina  
Lini Farina  
Lupulus  
Turnips  
Tritici Farina  
Cera  
Cetaceum  
Collodium Flexile  
Cydonium  
Fats  
Glycerinum  
Glycyrrhiza  
Hordei Decort.  
Lanolin

Lini Oleum  
 Mel  
 Olea  
 Potio Medica  
 Pulmento  
 Sapo Mollis  
 Spermaceti  
 Syrax  
 Servum  
 Tragacanth  
 Tritici Farina  
 Vaseline

### Epispastics

Cause blisters or vesicles on the skin.

See VESICANTS

### Escharotics

Produce an eschar or scab when applied to living tissues.

See CAUSTICS

### Excitants

Increase nervous energy.

See STIMULANTS

### Exhilarants

Exalt the spirits, and through this influence on the brain, a general excitement or increase of the functions of the whole body. Useful in low conditions of the nervous system, to stimulate the heart and circulatory system. Their effects are transient.

See DIFFUSIBLE STIMULANTS

### Expectorants

Increase the secretion of the lining membranes of the fauces, trachea, and bronchi. They are of service in irritable, relaxed, and diphtheritic sore throat, bronchitis, etc.

Acid. Benzoicum

Æther

Ammoniacum

Ammonii Acetatis

„ Benzoas

„ Carbonas

„ Chlorid.

„ Oxidum

Antimonium Tartaratum

Anisum

Asafœtida

Benzoinum

Camphora

Copaiba

Creosotum

Eucalyptus

Fœniculum

Galbanum

Glycyrrhiza

Guaiacum

Ipecacuanha

Jaborandi

Mel

Myrrha

Mucilagines

Oxymel

„ Scillæ

Peruvianum Balsamum

Pix Liq.

Potassii Chloras

Saccharum

Scilla

Senega

Styrax

Terebinthina

Tolutanum Bals.

Vapores, *Inhalation of***Febrifuges**

Counteract fever.

*See—*

ANTIPYRETICS

LAXATIVES

**Galactagogues**

Are agents which are believed to increase the secretion of milk.

Fennel (?)

**Hæmatinics**

Increase the number of red blood corpuscles. Useful in all debilitating diseases, anæmia, etc.

*See also* BLOOD TONICSFerrum, *Prep. of*

Manganesii Oxid. Nig.

Ol. Morrhuæ

**Hæmostatics**

Arrest hæmorrhage. Given in internal hæmorrhage, purpura hæmorrhagica, etc.

*See also* STYPTICS.

Acidum Carbolicum

„ Gallicum

„ Pyrogallicum

„ Scleroticum

„ Sulphuricum Dil.

„ Tannicum

Adrenalin Chloride

Antipyrin

Calcii Chloridum

Calcis Liq.

Catechu

Ergota

Ferri Perchlorid.

Galla

Myrrha

Phenazonum

Plumbi Acetas

Quercus Cortex

Terebinthinæ Oleum

**Hydragogues**

Produce a copious flow of fluid from the intestines.

Aloes

Cambogia

Colocynthisidum

Croton Oleum

Elaterium

Euonymin

Jalapa

**Hypnotics**

Produce sleep.

Ammonii Bromidum (?)

Cannabis Indica

Chloral Hydras

Chloroformum

Codeina

Conium

Hyoscyamia

Morphina

Opium

Papaveris Capsula

Paraldehyde

Potassii Bromidum (?)

**Inhalation**

Menthol



**Insecticides**

Kill or destroy insects.

*See also* ANTHELMINTICS

Acidum Carbolicum  
 „ Chrysophanicum  
 „ Gallicum  
 „ Tannicum  
 „ Sulphurosum  
 Aluminii Chloridi  
 Arsenicum Album  
 Benzolum  
 Calcis Chloratæ Liq.  
 Camphora  
 Chloroformum  
 Creolin  
 Creosotum  
 Cocculus Indicus Semina  
 Ferri Perchloridum  
 Ichthyol  
 Iodoformum  
 Iodol  
 Iodum  
 Hydrarg. Unguentum  
 „ Ammoniatum  
 „ Perchloridum  
 Naphthalinum  
 Naphthol  
 Olea  
 Peruvianum Bals.  
 Petroleum  
 Pix  
 Sabina  
 Sapo Durus et Mollis  
 Sodii Sulphis Acid.  
 Staphysagria  
 Styrax  
 Tabacum

Terebinthina

Thiol

Veratrum

Zinci Sulphas

**Irritants**

Stimulate, irritate and cause inflammation of the parts with which they come in contact.

*See—*

STIMULANTS

RUBEFACIENTS

VESICANTS

**Laxatives**

Are gentle purgatives.

Aloes  
 Aqua  
 Cascara Sagrada  
 Green Foods  
 Hydrarg. c. Creta  
 Jalap  
 Magnesia  
 Magnesium Carbonas  
 „ Sulphas  
 Manna  
 Mashies  
 Mel  
 Oleum Lini  
 Olivæ Ricini  
 Podophyllum  
 Potassii Bitartras  
 „ Sulphas  
 „ Tartras  
 Rhamni Succus  
 Rheum  
 Roots  
 Sapo Durus et Mollis



**Sinapis**  
**Sodii Sulphas**  
 „ **Tartras**  
**Sulphur**  
**Tamarindus**  
**Theriaca**

### **Lithonlitics**

*See* ANTILITHICS

### **Lithontriptics**

*See* ANTILITHICS

### **Lubricants**

*See*—

DEMULCENTS  
 EMOLLIENTS

### **Mydriatics**

Dilate the pupil of the eye.

**Atropina**  
**Belladonna**  
**Cocaina**  
**Caffeina**  
**Duboisiae Sulphas**  
**Homatropina**  
**Hyoscyamia**  
**Stramonium**

### **Myositics**

Contract the pupil of the eye.

**Cannabis Indicus**  
**Eserine Jaborandi**  
**Morphina**  
**Opium**  
**Physostigmine**

### **Narcotics**

Produce stupor and sleep,  
 allay pain, arrest inordinate  
 secretion, and subdue irrita-  
 tion.

*See also* —

ANÆSTHETICS  
 ANODYNES  
 HYPNOTICS  
 SEDATIVES

**Acidum Hydrocyanicum**  
**Aconitum**  
**Æther**

„ **Chloric**  
**Amyl Nitris**  
**Atropina**  
**Belladonna**  
*Bromide Prep.*  
**Camphora**  
**Cannabis Indica**  
**Chloral Hydras**  
**Chlorodynum**  
**Chloroformum**  
**Conium**  
**Creosotum**  
**Curara**  
**Digitalis**  
**Hyoscyamus**  
**Lupulus**  
**Morphina**  
**Opium**  
**Papaveris Capsula**  
**Physostigmatis Semina**  
**Stramonium**  
**Tabacum**

### **Nauseants**

Excite nausea, and are useful  
 in cases of excitement.

**Acidum Hydrochloricum**  
**Dilutum**  
**Aconitum**  
**Aloes**

Antimonium Tartaratum  
 Ipecacuanha  
 Podophyllum  
 Veratrum Album

### Nutritives

Assist assimilation and improve the tissues of the body.

Albumen  
 Amylum  
 Carrageen  
 Cetraria  
 Glycerinum  
 Gummi  
 Food Stuffs  
 Lac  
 Maltum  
 Mel  
 Olea  
 Ovi Albumen  
 „ Vitellus  
 Saccharum  
 Sp. Tenuior

### Parasiticides

See—

ANTHELMINTICS  
 INSECTICIDES

### Parturients

See EMBOLICS

### Peptics

See STOMACHIC STIMULANTS

### Protectives

Cover or shield surfaces from external and irritating influences. Useful as "*Dusting*"

*Powder,*" to dry the discharge and allay the irritation of wounds and excoriated surfaces.

See also—

DESICCANTS  
 EMOLLIENTS

Amylum  
 Bismuthi Oxychloridum  
 Calamin, *Prep. of*  
 Caoutchouc  
 Cimolite  
 Collodium  
 „ Flexile  
 Emplastrum Plumbi  
 „ Zinci  
 French Chalk  
 Fuller's Earth  
 Gelatin  
 Gutta Percha  
 Hordei Farina  
 Kaolin, *Prep. of*  
 Kieselguhr  
 Lini Farina  
 Lycopodium  
 Orris Root  
 Pix Burgundica  
 Plaster of Paris  
 Selenite  
 Silicate of Potash  
 Talc  
 Tritici Farina

### Purgatives

Cause increased action of the bowels, and excite the mucous secretion.

*See—***CHOLAGOGUES****DRASTICS****HYDRAGOGUES****LAXATIVES****Pustulants**

Cause a pustule when applied to the skin. They are useful when profound action is requisite for deep-seated and chronic affections.

**Ammonia****Antimonium Tartaratum****Aqua Bulliens****Argenti Nitras****Cantharis****Croton****Euphorbium****Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.**" **Oxid. Rub.****Malabris****Refrigerants**

Cool parts, diminish the circulation, allay pain, and quench the thirst.

**Acetum****Acidum Aceticum**" **Hydrochloricum**" **Nitricum**" **Sulphuricum**" **Tartaricum****Æther****Ammonii Acet. Liq.**" **Chloridum****Aqua****Borax****Chloroformum****Potassii Chloras**" **Nitras**" **Permanganas****Spiritus Rectificat.**" **Tenuior****Sodii Chloridum****Resolvents**

Relax, dissolve, or disperse tissues.

*See* **DISCUTIENTS****Restoratives***See* **TONICS****Revulsives***See* **DERIVATIVES****Rubefacients**

Redden the skin by their irritant action.

**Acidum Aceticum**" **Carbolicum****Ammonium****Camphora****Cantharis****Capsicum****Chloroformum****Croton****Hydrarg. Perchlorid.****Iodum****Piperes****Pix Burgundica**" **Liq.**" **Nigrum****Sinapis****Spiritus Rectificatus****Terebinthinæ Oleum****Friction**

Smoothing Iron  
Hot Water

### Sedatives

Depress the action of the vascular, and diminish the function of the nervous systems; and allay irritation of the mucous membranes. Useful to allay coughs, check mucous secretions, spasm, over-excitement, painful abdominal affections, vomiting, etc., or locally.

See also—

ANODYNES  
ANTEMETICS  
ANTIPHLOGISTICS  
EMOLLIENTS  
REFRIGERANTS

### Stomachic Sedatives—

Acetanilidum  
Acidum Carbolicum  
    " Hydrocyanicum Dil.  
Argenti Nitras  
    " Oxidum  
Belladonna  
Bismuthi Subnitras  
Creosotum  
Hyoscyamus  
Magnesia  
Magnesii Carbonas  
Opium  
Potassæ Liq.  
Potassii Bicarbonas  
    " Carbonas  
Sodæ Liq.  
Sodii Bicarbonas  
    " Carbonas  
Zinci Oxidum

### Spinal Sedatives—

Acetanilidum

Ammonii Bromidum  
Camphora  
Conium  
Croton Chloral Hydroch.  
Curara  
Gelseminum  
Phenacetinum  
Physostigmatis Semina  
Potassii Bromidum  
    " Nitras  
Sodii Bromidum  
Zinci Oxidum  
    " Sulphas

### Vascular Sedatives—

Acidum Hydrocyanic.  
Aconitum  
Amyl Nitris  
Antimonii Oxidum  
    Pulvis Antimonialis  
Antimonium Tartarat.  
Cannabis Indica  
Colchicum  
Digitalis  
Ergota  
Hyoscyamus  
Ichthyol  
Ipecacuanha  
Physostigmatis Semina  
Plumbi Acetas  
Potassii Nitras  
Tabacum  
Veratrina

### Sialagogues

Increase the secretion of the saliva.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dil.

Antimonium Tartaratum  
 Hydrarg. c. Creta  
 Hydrarg. Subchloridum  
 Iodum  
 Jaborandi  
 Podophyllum  
 Potassii Iodidum  
 Sinapis  
 Zingiber

### Soporifics

See HYPNOTICS

### Stimulants

Increase the sensibility of the nervous and muscular system, and the secretions of the mucous membranes, and give energy to all the functions of the body. Useful in cases where the circulation is languid and sluggish, and to assist the absorption of inflammatory deposits. In paralysis, colic, flatulence, and to excite the appetite.

See also—

APHRODISIACS  
 ECBOLICS  
 EMETICS  
 NAUSEANTS

### *Diffusible Stimulants*

### *Exhilarants and Vascular Stimulants—*

Æther

- „ Aceticus
- „ Chloric
- „ Nitrosi Spiritus
- „ Spiritus

### *Exhilarants and Vascular Stimulants—contd.*

Alcohol in various forms  
 Ammoniacal Prep.  
 Cajeput Oleum  
 Caffeina  
 Camphora  
 Cannabis Indica  
 Chloroformum  
 Opium  
 Sumbul  
 Terebinthinæ Oleum  
 Valeriana

### *Spinal Stimulants—*

Æther  
 Arnica  
 Belladonna  
 Cajeput Oleum  
 Cannabis Indica  
 Cantharis  
 Chloral Hydras  
 Ergota  
 Opium  
 Phosphorus  
 Strychnina  
 Valeriana  
 Veratrum  
 Vomica, Nux  
 Electricity  
 Galvanism  
 Friction

### *Stomachic Stimulants—*

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dil.  
 Æther

*Stomachic Stimulants —  
continued.*

Æther Nitrosi Spiritus  
Ammonium  
Anethum  
Anisum  
Anthemis  
Armoracia  
Arnica  
Asafœtida  
Cajeput Oleum  
Capsicum  
Cardamomum  
Carui Fruct. et Ol.  
Caryophyllum  
Cascarilla  
Chiretta  
Cinnamomum  
Coriandrum  
Cumin  
Cusparia  
Fænugrec  
Fel Tauri Inspissa-  
tum  
Fœniculum  
Gentiana  
Islandicus Lichen  
Menthæ Piperita  
" Viridis  
Pimenta  
Piperes  
Quassia  
Rheum  
Sinapis  
Sodii Chloridum  
Spiritis  
Zingiber

*External Stimulants —*

*See—*

CAUSTICS  
DERIVATIVES  
DISCUTIENTS  
POSTULANTS  
RUBEFIACIENTS  
SUPPURANTS  
TRAUMATICS

**Stomachics**

Stimulate the mucous mem-  
brane of the stomach, im-  
prove the appetite, and assist  
digestion.

*See* STIMULANTS

**Styptics**

Arrest hæmorrhage.

*See also* HÆMOSTATICS

Acetum  
Acetanilidum  
Acidum Aceticum  
" Carbolicum  
" Gallicum  
" Tannicum

Actual Caution  
Alumen  
Cold Applications  
Collodium Hæmostatica  
Creosotum  
Cupri Sulphas  
" Subacetas  
Ergota  
Ferri Sulphas  
" Perchloridum  
Gossypium  
Granati Rad. Cort.  
Plumbi Acetas  
" Carbonas  
" Subacetas

**Quercus Cortex**

Resina

Spiritus

Zinci Acetas

„ Carbonas

„ Oxidum

„ Sulphas

**Sudorifics**

Increase the function of the  
sweat glands.

See DIAPHORETICS

**Suppurants**

Cause the formation of pus.

See also PUSTULANTS

Ammonia

Antim. Tart.

Aqua Bulliens

Crotonis Oleum

Euphorbium

Helleborus Nigrum

Actual Caутery

Pegging

Rowels

Setons

**Tonics**

Improve the quality of the  
blood, and give tone to the  
nervous, vascular, and diges-  
tive systems. Indicated in  
anæmia, wasting, intermit-  
tent fevers, spasmodic affec-  
tions, as chorea, epilepsy;  
indigestion and debility.

See also—

CHALYBEATES

HÆMATINICS

NUTRITIVES

**Blood Tonics—**

Acid. Arseniosum

Ferrum, *Prep. of*

Animal and Vegetable

Oils

Fresh Air

**Nervine Tonics—**

Arsenicum Album

Arsenici Bromidum

Argenti Nitras

„ Oxidum

Brucina

Caffeina

Cinchona

Conium

Cuprum, *Prep. of*

Cuspariæ Cortex

Digitalis

Ferrum, *Prep. of*

Phosphorus

Potassium Chromate

Quininæ Sulphas

Salicynum

Strychnina

Vomica, Nux

Zinci Acetas

„ Oxidum

„ Sulphas

**Stomachic Tonics—**

1. Stomachic Stimu-  
lants

2. Vegetable Bitters

3. Pepsina

4. Mineral and Ve-  
getable Acids



*Vascular Tonics—*

Belladonna  
 Caffeine  
 Convallaria  
 Digitalis  
 Spartinae Sulphas  
 Strophanthus  
*Blood Tonics*  
*Nervine Tonics*  
*Stomachic Stimulants*

**Traumatics**

Are agents applied to  
 wounds.

See—

ANTISEPTICS  
 ASTRINGENTS  
 CAUSTICS  
 DESICCANTS  
 DETERGENTS  
 DIGESTIVES  
 EMOLLIENTS  
 PROTECTIVES

**Vermicides**

See ANTHELMINTICS

**Vermifuges**

See ANTHELMINTICS

**Vesicants**

Produce vesicles or blisters  
 when applied to the skin.

Acidum Acet. Glacial.

Ammonia

Antim. Tart.

Aqua Bulliens

Capsicum

Cantharids

Crotonis

Cupping

Euphorbium

Hydrarg., *Prep. of*

Malabris

Sinapis

Steam

Terebinthinae Ol

## TABLE OF DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

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**ABOMASITIS.**—See *Gastritis*.

**ABORTION.**—Isolate dam and wash and disinfect external genitals and tail with Hydrarg. Iod. Rub. et Pot. Iod. āā 1 part, aq. 1000 parts, and inject same into vagina and uterus; cleanse and disinfect place of abortion. Wash tail and genitals of all pregnant animals in contact. Fatten cows that have slipped.

**ABSCESS.**—*Internal*: Anodynes; Calcii Sulphis; Potass. Chlor.; Sulphis; Hyposulphis; Sod. Sulphis; Hyposulph.; Salines; Tonics.

*Local*: Fomentations; Poultices; Vesicants; Knife or Cautery; Lot. Acid. Carbol.; Ol. Eucalypti.

**ACARIASIS.**—Alkaline washes; Acid. Carbol.; Arsenic; Bals. Peruvian.; Creolin; Creosot.; Hydrarg. Perchlor.; Oleatum Hydrarg.; Picis Liq.; Staphisagria; Sulphur; Sulph. Iod.; Tabacum; Volatile Oils.

**ACIDITY OF STOMACH.**—*Internal*: Dil. Mineral Acids; Alkalies; Ammon. Carb.; Calcis Aqua; Creta; Sod. and Pot. Carb.; Sp. Ammon. Aromat.; Mag. Carb.; Antiseptics; Vegetable Bitters; Nux Vomica; and Strychnin.

**ACNE.**—*Internal*: Aperients; Alteratives; and Tonics.

*Local*: Alkalies; Fomentations; Poultices; Borax; Lot. Calaminæ; Plumbi; and Zinci; Ung. Sulphur.; Hydrarg. Nit.; Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.; Thymol.

**ACTINOMYCOSIS.**—*Internal*: Pot. Iod.; Hydrarg. Biniod.

*Local*: Scrape the affected parts; Excise; Acid. Carbol.; Iodine; Iodoform; Alumen; Potass. Nit. If ox: fat, send to butcher.

ADYNAMIA NERVOSA GENERALIS.—*Internal*: Good nutritive food; Tonics; Strychnine.

*Local*: Stimulate the spine.

AFTER PAINS.—*Internal*: Laxatives; Anodynes; Bellad.; Camphor; Chloroform; Opium.

*Local*: Wash out uterus; Antiseptic Injections; as Acid. Carbol.; Potass. Permang.; Anodynes; Injections.

AGALACTIA.—*Internal*: Attend to general health; Antimonii Prep.; Pulv. Anisi; Fennel.

*Local*: Stimulate the mammary glands by hand-rubbing and stripping the bag.

ALBUGO.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Tonics; and good food; Pot. Iod.

*Local*: Scarify eyelids; Poultices; Cooling Lotions; Sedative Collyria; Argent. Nit.

ALBUMINURIA (*Acute Stage*).—*Internal*: Antiphlogistics; Laxatives; Aconite; Hyoscyamus.

*Local*: Stimulate the loins.

(*Chronic Stage*) *Internal*: Diuretics; Digitalis; Colchicum; Jaborandi; Ol. Tereb.; Tonics; Iron Salts; Mineral Acids; Astringents; Preparations containing Tannin.

ALOPECIA.—*Internal*: Tonics; Iron; Gentian; Nux Vomica; Olei.

*Local*: Mild Stimulants; Weak Lotions of Cantharid.; Camphor; Petroleum Sp.; Cleanliness.

AMAUROSIS.—Incurable; although *internal* Purgatives; Diuretics; and Tonics; especially Nux Vomica and Strychnine, are recommended.

*Local*: Counter-irritation to side of head and poll, as Blisters and Setons, may be tried.

AMENTIA.—See *Coma*.

ANÆMIA.—*Internal*: Tonics; Iron and Arsenic; Vegetable Bitters; Gentian; Quinine; Rhubarb; Mineral Acid; Generous diet; Pure air; Exercise; Good nursing.

ANASARCA.—*Internal*: Diuretics; Colchicum; Digitalis; Tonics; Iron; Copper; Mineral Acids; Vegetable Bitt

*Local* : Scarify ; Friction ; Bandages ; Exercise.

ANEURISM.—*Local* : Pressure ; Bandages ; Acupressure ; Electrolysis ; Ligatures.

ANGINA.—*Internal* : Sedatives ; Astringents ; Potass. Nit. in drinking-water ; Vapors.

*Local* : Fomentations ; Poultices ; Counter-irritation ; Astringent Gargarisma ; Acid Sulphurosi ; Borax ; Potass. Chlor.

ANGINA, ANTHRACOID.—See *Gloss Anthrax*.

ANOREXIA.—Counteract cause ; Vegetable Tonics Aromatics.

ANTHRAX.—*Internal* : Laxatives ; Antiseptics ; Sodii Sulphis ; Salicylat. ; Calx Sulphurata ; Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Salicyl. ; Creolin ; Stimulants.

*Prophylaxis* : Inoculate with attenuated virus ; Disinfectants ; Attend to water and food supply ; Remove to fresh pasture.

(*Report cases to Local Authority.*)

APHTHA.—*Internal* : Sodii Bicar. ; Linseed mashies.

*Local* : Astringents ; Alum ; Borax ; Pot. Chlor. ; Arg. Nit.

APHTHA, EPIZOOTIC.—*Internal* : Antipyretics ; Laxatives ; Diuretics.

*Local* : Astringent Gargarismata and Lotions ; Antiseptics.

(*Report cases to Local Authority.*)

APNŒA.—See *Asphyxia*. Artificial respiration.

APOPLEXY.—See *Cerebral* ; *Parturient* ; *Anthrax* ; and *Congestio Pulmonalis*.

ARTERITIS.—*Internal* : Alteratives and Salines ; Pot. Iod.

*Local* : Fomentations and rest, blisters.

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATIC.—*Internal* : Alkalies ; Alkaline Carbonates ; Phosphates ; Sodii Salicylas ; Vegetable Tonics.

*Local* : Shelter and warmth ; Fomentations ; Anodynes.

ARTHRITIS, SCROFULOUS.—*Internal*: Acid. Salicylic.; Ferri Iod. and Phosphas.; Calx Sulphurata; Sodii Sulphis.

*Local*: Anodynes; Fomentations; Poultices; Stimulate; Blister.

ASCARIDES.—See *Nematelmintha*. Enemata containing Ether; Ferri Perchlorid.; Ol. Terebinth.; Quassia.

ASCITES.—*Internal*: Diuretics; Ol. Tereb.; Squills; Digitalis; Jaborandi.

*Local*: Friction; Rubefacients; Paracentesis Abdominis.

ASPHYXIA.—Fresh air; stimulants; and artificial respiration.

ASTHMA.—*Internal*: Antispasmodics; Acid. Hydrocyan.; Æther; Amyl. Nitris; Antimony; Arsenic.; Bellad.; Bromides; Caffeine; Camphora; Cannabis; Chloral Hydras; Chloroform; Colchicum; Heroin Hydrochlor.; Jaborandi; Stramonium; Valerian.

*Local*: Amyl Nitris; Chloroform Vapours; Stimulate sides; Medicated Inhalations.

ATHEROMA.—Vegetable and mineral Tonics, and liberal diet; avoid over-exertion.

AZOTURIA.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Aloes; Febrifuges; Liq. Ammon. Acet.; Potass. Bromide; and Chlor.; Diuretics; Sodium Bromide, followed by Cane Sugar; Vegetable Tonics; Nux Vomica; Stimulants.

*Local*: Warm rugs to loins; Remove urine; Slings (?); Friction to limbs.

BARRENNESS.—See *Sterilitas*.

BELLONES.—Excise; Antiseptics.

BILIARY CALCULI.—*Internal*: Sedatives; Bellad.; Chloral Hydras; Opium; Morphina et Atropina.

*Local*: Fomentation; Sinapism.

BILIOUS FEVER.—See *Influenza*.

BITES AND STINGS.—*Local*: Acid. Carbol.; Acid. Hydrocyanic.; Alcohol; Liq. Ammon.; Chloroform; Liq. Cocainæ Hydrochlor.; Liq. Potass.; Potass. Permang. (For serpents' venom.)

- BLACK LEG. } See *Emphysema Infectuosum*.  
 BLACK QUARTER. }  
 BLACK-WATER.—See *Hæmo-Albuminuria*.  
 BLADDER, DISEASES OF } See *Cystitis*; *Cystic Cal-*  
 BLADDER, INVERSION OF } *culi*.  
 BLADDER, IRRITABILITY OF }  
 BLAIN.—See *Gloss-Anthrax*.  
 BLEEDING.—See *Hæmorrhage*.  
 BLOOD IN MILK.—See *Lac Cruentum*.  
 BLOODY FLUX.—See *Dysentery*.  
 BLOWN.—See *Tympany*.  
 BOG SPAVIN.—*Local*: Rest; Fomentation; High-  
 heeled shoes; Cooling lotions; Cold water; Truss;  
 Counter-irritation; Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.;  
 Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.; Hydrarg. Oleatum; Setons;  
 Actual Cautery; Dean's operation.  
 BOILS.—See *Furunculus*.  
 BONE SPAVIN.—*Internal*: Purgatives.  
*Local*: Rest; High-heeled shoes; Ung. Can-  
 tharid.; Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.; Oleatum Hydrarg.;  
 Actual Cautery; Periosteotomy; Setons; Division  
 of lateral branch of tendon; Opening its bursæ  
 over seat of spavin.  
 BOTS (See *Æstriasis*).—*Internal*: Acid. Carbol.;  
 Hydrochlori.; Arsenic; Cupri. Sulph.; Ol. Tere-  
 binth.; Ol. Lini; Vegetable Bitters; Quassia are  
 recommended.  
 BRAIN, DISEASES OF.—See *Cerebral Apoplexy*; *En-*  
*cephalitis*; *Hydrocephalus*; *Meningitis*.  
 BRAXY.—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Salines; Potass  
 Chlor.; Olei; Sedatives; Opium.  
*Local*: Counter-irritation to abdomen.  
 BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—See *Nephritis*.  
 BROKEN KNEES.—*Internal*: Sedatives.  
*Local*: Cleanse; Perfect rest; Antiseptic  
 dressings; Bandages; Astringents; Slings; Blisters.  
 BROKEN WIND.—*Internal*: Dieting; Tonics; Liq.  
 Arsenici; Nux Vomica; Vegetable Bitters; Laxa-  
 tives; Sedatives; Bellad. Camphor.; Digitalis;  
 Chloral Hydras.



**BRONCHITIS.**—*Internal*: Febrifuges; Aconitum; Liq. Ammon. Acet.; Antifebrin; Sp. Æther Nit.; Potass. Nit.; Potass. Chlor.; Sedatives; Acid. Hydrocyan.; Æther; Bellad.; Camphor; Chloral Hydras; Hyoscyamus; Opium; Expectorants; Antimony; Ipecacuanha; Squills; Diuretics; Laxatives; Ol. Lini; Olivæ; Enemata; Stimulants; Tonics; Arsenic; Vegetable Bitters; Nux Vomica; Gentian; Iron; Ol. Morrhuæ.

*Local*: Anodyne; Linimenta; Counter-Irritants; Vesicants; Medicated Inhalations; Fresh Air.

**BRONCHITIS, PARASITICAL.**—*Internal*: Acid. Carbol.; Creosot.; Ol. Terebinth.; Tonics; Ferri Sulph.

*Inhalation*: Acid. Carbolic. and Sulphuros.; Chloroform; Chlorine; Iodine; Intertracheal Injections; Change pasture, and give a liberal nutritious diet and Rock Salt.

*Prophylactic*: House animals and burn bedding.

**BRONCHOCELE.**—*Internal*: Potass. Iodid.; Tonics.

*Local*: Ung. and Tinc. Iodi; Ung. Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.

**BRUISES.**—*Local*: Foment; Anodynes; Cold Applications; Lotiones Arnicæ; Belladon.; and Plumbi; Refrigerants.

**BRUSHING THE FETLOCKS.**—Attend to the shoeing; Boots; Improve the condition; Regulate paces.

**BUBONOCELE.**—*Internal*: Sedatives; Chloral Hydras; Opium. Avoid Purgatives.

*Local*: Manipulation; Taxis; Castration by the covered operation under Chloroform.

**BULLE.** See *Herpes*.

**BULL BURNT.**—See *Gonorrhœa*.

**BULLERS.**—See *Furor Uterinus*.

**BURNS AND SCALDS.**—*Internal*: Stimulants.

*Local*: Sedatives; Cold Antiseptic Applications; Æther; Opium; Protectives; Carron Oil; Cotton Wool; Creta; Tritici Farina; Liniment. Calcis; Ol. Eucalyptus; Vaseline; Oleat. Zinci; A-æ. Nit.

BURSÆ, ENLARGED.—*Local*: Pressure; Bandages; Truss; Counter-irritation; Ung. Canthar.; Ung. Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.

BURSATTEE (KUNKER).—Improve sanitary condition.  
*Local*: Excise, and treat antiseptically.

BUSTIAN, FOUL.—See *Rheumatism, Chronic*.

CACHEXIA AQUOSA VERMINOSA.—*Internal*: Creosot.; Ferri Sulph.; Sodii Chlor.; Ol. Terebinth.; Vegetable tonics; Nutritious diet.

*Local*: Remove to high and dry land pasture.

CALCULI.—See *Biliary, Cystic, Intestinal, Preputial, Renal, Salivary, Urethral*.

CANCEROUS GROWTHS.—Removal; Antiseptics; Caustics.

CANKER OF HORSE'S FOOT.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Alteratives; Diuretics; or Tonics; with liberal diet.

*Local*: Remove parts affected; Caustics; Acid. Chronic.; Acid. Nitric.; Hydrarg. Nit.; Arg. Nit.; Antiseptics and Astringents; Acid. Carbol.; Creosot.; Formalin; Zinci Chlor.; Pix Liquid.; Pressure; Dryness.

CANKER OF EAR.—See *Otorrhœa*.

CAPPED ELBOW.—See *Cysts*.

*Prophylactic*: Short shoes; Pad or Bandage heels; Puncture and inject Iodum; Excise.

CAPPED HOCK.—See *Cysts*.—Good bed; and prevent kicking.

CAPPED KNEE.—See *Cysts*.

*Prophylactic*: Good bed.

*Local*: Puncture and inject Iodid.; Apply pressure.

CARBUNCLE.—*Internal*: Stimulants and Tonics.

*Local*: Remove dead tissue; Antiseptic dressings.

CARDITIS.—See *Myo-Carditis*.

CARIES.—*Local*: Sequestrotomy; Free vent for escape of sequestrum; Extraction of diseased tooth; Antiseptics; Acid. Carbol.; Creosot.; Liq. Calcis Chlorinat.; Caustics.



**CARPITIS.**—*Local*: Fomentation; Anodynes; Cold applications; Astringent lotions; Counter-irritants; Remove shoes; Loose box.

**CATARACT.**—*Internal*: Alteratives and Salines.

*Local*: Anodynes; Lot. Atropiæ Sulph.; Belladon.; Operation (?).

**CATARRH, ACUTE.**—*Internal*: Laxatives; Mashcs; Ol. Lini; Enemata; Antipyretics; Liq. Ammon. Acet.; Ammon. Chlor.; Mag. Sulph.; Potass. Nit.; Potass. Chlor.; Sedatives; Belladon.; Camphor.

*Local*: Inhalation of Steam; Stimulants; Liniment. Ammon.; Camphoræ; Terebinth.; Sinapisms; Ung. Canthar.; Fresh Air.

**CATARRH, CHRONIC.**—*Internal*. Tonics; Liq. Arsenic.; Ferri Sulph.; Ferri Iodid.; Diuretics; Resin.; Canthar.; Copaiba; Potass. Iodid.; Liberal diet.

*Local*: Astringents; Insufflation; Acid. Carbol; Cupri Sulph.; Iodoform.; Zinci Chlorid.; Sulpho-Carbol.; Inhalation of Acid. Sulphuros, Iodine.

**CATARRH, SINUM FRONTALIS ET MAXILLARIS.**—In addition to the treatment for Chronic Catarrh, trephine the sinuses and inject antiseptic and astringent lotions; Inhalation of Sulphurous Acid Gas; Iodine; Iodoform; Remove diseased teeth; Blister.

**GASTRIC CATARRH, IN DOGS.**—Sedatives; Acid. Hydrocyanic.; Bismuth; Subnit.; Calcii Carb.; Chloroform; Mag. Carb.; Laxatives.

**CATTLE PLAGUE.**—See *Rinderpest*.

**CEREBRAL ANÆMIA.**—*Internal*: Stimulants; Tonics; Iron; Vegetable Bitters; Fresh air.

*Local*: Counter irritants; Attend to hygienic conditions.

**CEREBRAL APOPLEXY.**—*Internal*: If possible, Purgatives and Stimulants.

*Local*: Place animal in natural position, and elevate the head; Fresh air; Friction and bandage extremities; Cold applications to head; Ice bags. Epispastics to poll: Venesection (?).

**CEREBRAL CONGESTION.**—See *Congestio Cerebralis*.

CEREBRITIS.—See *Encephalitis*.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. — *Internal* : Purgatives ; Aloes ; Salines ; Diuretics ; Stimulants ; Tonics ; Acid. Sulph. ; Ferrum ; Strychnin. ; in some cases Sedatives ; Atropine ; Pilocarpine.

*Local* : Ice bags to spine ; Heat without moisture ; Sling.

CHAMPIGNON.—See *Sarcocoele*.

CHARBON.—See *Anthrax*.

CHINE FELON.—See *Rheumatism*.

CHOKING.—*Internal* : Aq. Ferv. ; Ol. Lini ; Ol. Olivæ.

*Local* : External manipulation ; Remove offending agent ; Probang ; Œsophagotomy.

CHOREA. — *Internal* : Antispasmodics ; Sedatives ; Bromides of Ammon. Potass. and Soda ; Arg. Nit. ; Cannabis Indica ; Chloral Hydras ; Chloroform ; Curara ; Zinci Valerian. ; Tonics ; Arsenic ; Ferrum ; Nutritious diet ; Laxatives.

*Local* : Attend to sanitary conditions ; Local Irritation.

CHROCLES.—See *Rheumatism*.

CLUE BOUND.—See *Impaction of Omasum*.

CLYCOS.—See *Scrofula*.

COLIC. — *Internal* : Antispasmodics, Antiseptics, and Sedatives ; Acid. Hydrocyanic. ; Ammon. Carb. ; Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ; Asafoetida ; Æther Sulph. ; Barium Chloride (intravenously) ; Belladonna ; Chl. roform. ; Chloral Hydras ; Chlorodyne ; Physostigmine ; Pilocarpine ; Nux Vomica c. Ammon. Carb. ; Morphine and Atropine ; Sp. Æther. Nit. ; Ol. Terebinth. ; Purgatives ; Spirits ; Aloes ; Ol. Lini ; Enemata ; Tabaci.

*Local*. Warm fomentations to abdomen ; Hand rubbing ; Paracentesis Intestini ; Counter-irritants.

COLLAPSE.—*Internal* : Stimulants ; Æther Sulph. Alcohol. ; Ammonium Prep.

*Local* : Inhalation of Ammonia ; Friction, Bandage, and Stimulate extremities.

COMA.—*Internal* : Ammonia ; Camphora ; Diuretics ; Ol. Terebinth. ; Stimulants ; Strychnine ; Veratrina.

*Local*: Cold affusions; Inhalations of Ammonia; Sinapisms; Setons.

COMMOTIO CEREBRI.—See *Concussion of Brain*.

CONCRETIONS IN BLADDER.—See *Cystic Calculi*.

CONCRETIONS IN BOWELS.—See *Intestinal Calculi*.

CONCUSSION OF BRAIN.—In comatous stage, see *Coma*.

*Internal*: Purgatives; Aconitum.

*Local*: Cold affusions; Ice bags to head; Venesection.

CONCUSSION OF SPINAL CORD.—*External*: Purgatives.

*Local*: Quietude; Hot rugs; Stimulants to spine.

CONGESTIO CEREBRALIS.—*Internal*: Arsenic; Bromides; Salines; Cathartics; Tonics; Laxative diet.

*Local*: Remove pressure from neck; Dash cold water over head and face; Cool stable.

CONGESTIO HEPATIS.—*Internal*: Aloes; Hydrarg. Subchlor.; Ipecacuanha; Mineral Acids; Mag. Sulph.; Purgatives; Sodii Sulph.

*Local*: Exercise; Hot fomentation; Venesection.

CONGESTIO PALATI.—*Internal*: Attend to diet; Laxatives; Potass. Bicarb.; Salines; Stomachic Stimulants.

*Local*: Astringents; Attend to teeth; Scarification.

CONGESTIO PULMONALIS.—*Internal*: Æther; Alcohol; Ammonia; Ammon. Acet.; Ammon. Carb.; Diffusible Stimulants; Potass. Nit.; Salines.

*Local*: Bandages; Fresh air; Friction; Hot rugs; Venesection; Warm clothing.

CONGESTIO RENALIS.—*Internal*: Laxatives.

*Local*: Heat and moisture to loins; Rest.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Diuretics; Febrifuges.

*Local*: Remove any foreign bodies; Darkness; Fomentation with solution of Poppyheads; Lotions of Alumen; Belladon.; Boric Acid, 2 per cent. solution; Plumb. Acet.; Protargol, 5-10 per cent. solution; Tinc. Opii, and Zinci Sulph.; Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.; Venesection; Seton; or Blisters.

CONSTIPATION.—*Internal*: Diet light, nutritious, and easy of digestion; boiled barley, steeped oats, sweet bran, gruel, linseed tea; Purgatives; Aloes; Hydrarg. Subchlorid.; Mag. Sulph.; Ol. Lini; Ol. Ricini; Physostigmine; Pilocarpine; Belladonna—for horse. Mag. Sulph.; Sodii Sulph.; Ol. Lini; Ol. Crotoni—for cattle. Aloes; Cascara; Jalapa; Podophyllin; Rhamni Succus; Ol. Lini and Ricini; Euonymin—for dogs. Tonics; Nux Vomica; Gentian.

CONSUMPTION.—See *Tuberculosis*.

CONTRACTED FEET.—*Local*: Remove shoes; Lower the heels; Fomentations; Poultices; Hoof dressings.

CONTUSIONS.—*Local*: Cold irrigations; Discutient lotions; Arnica; Sp. Camphora.

CONVALESCENCE.—*Internal*: Easily digested and nutritious foods; Stimulants; Tonics—vegetable alternated with mineral; Eggs; Milk.

CONVULSIONS.—*Internal*: Attend to diet; Aconite; Ammonia; Amyl Nitrite; Belladonna; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Chloroformum; Chloral Hydrat.; Conium; Liq. Arsenicalis; Ammon. and Potass. Bromid.; Sodii Bromid.; Morphia.

*Local*: Cold affusions to the spine; Prevent animal injuring itself.

CORIAGO.—*Internal*: Attend to the diet; Alteratives; Diaphoretics; Diuretics; and Purgatives.

*Local*: Good grooming.

CORNEITIS.—*Internal*: Purgatives.

*Local*: Lotions of Arnica; Atropin. Sulph.; Physostigminum; Plumb. Acet.; Tinc. Opii; and Zinci Sulph.; Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.; Venesection.

CORNS IN HORSE'S FEET.—*Local*: Remove shoes; Pare and give exit to pus; Poultice; Cauterize; Shoe with  $\frac{3}{4}$  shoes.

CORONITIS.—Rest; Poultice; Cold applications; Blister.

CORYZA.—See *Cutarrh*.

COUGH.—*Internal*: Attend to diet; Ammoniacum; Arsenic; Belladonna; Benzol; Borax; Bryonia; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Chloral Hydras; Chloroformum; Chlorodyne; Creosote; Discutients; Digitalis; Galbanum; Ether; Heroin Hydrochlor.; Ipecacuanha; Laxatives; Pot. Chlorata; Pot. Bromid.; Potass. Cyanid.; Salines.

*Local*: Medicated Inhalations; Eucalyptus; Picis; Terebene; Pure Air.

COW-POX.—See *Variola Vaccina*.

CRACKED HEELS.—*Internal*: Alteratives.

*Local*: Poultice; Cupri Acet.; Glycerinum; Hydrarg. Nit. Dil.; Plumb. Carb.; Zinci Oxid.; Keep dry and clean.

CRIB-BITING (Incurable).—Remove all objects which the horse might seize; Strap round neck.

CRICK-BACK.—See *Shivering*.

CRUSTA LABIALIS ET FACIALIS.—*Internal*: Alteratives.

*Local*: Astringents; Cupri Sulph.; Plumb. Acet.; Rhatany; Zinci Oxid.

CURB.—*Local*: Rest; High-heeled shoe; Cold applications; Counter-irritation; Blister; Actual-cautery.

CYNANCHE.—*Internal*: Clysters; Diuretics; Emetics; Mineral Acids; Salines; Warm inhalations.

CRUSTIC CALOULI.—*Internal*: Alkalies; Alkaline Bicarbonates; Belladonna; Diluents; Soft laxative foods; Opium.

*Local*: Lithotomy; Lithotritry.

CYSTITIS.—*Internal*: Benzoic Acid; Aconite; Alkaline Carbonates; Anodyne Enemata; Antiseptics; Belladonna; Buchu Inf.; Camphora; Cannabis Indica; Copaiba; Demulcent drinks; Diluents; Ferri Carb.; Ferri Sulph.; Hyoscyamus; Oleaginous Laxatives; Mag. Sulph.; Opium.

*Local*: Warm fomentations to loins; Astringent injections with antiseptics.



CYSTS.—See *Capped Elbow, Hock, and Knee, Bursal Enlargements, Broncocele, Ranula.*

*Internal*: Good food; Tonics; Iodine.

*Local*: Pressure; Counter-irritation; Paracentesis; Inject Iodine; Remove; Canterize.

DEBILITY.—Alcohol; Arsenicum; Calcium Phosphat.; Cinchona and its alkaloids; Chiretta; Cupri Sulph.; Ether; Gentiana; Hypophosphites; Mineral Acids and Tonics; Nux Vomica; Phosphorus; Quassia; Ol. Morhuæ; Nutritious diet.

DELIRIUM.—*Internal*: Belladonna; Laxatives Salines; Bromides; Cannabis Indica.

*Local*: Cold affusions; Evaporating lotions; Ice-bags; Venesections.

DENTITION FEVER.—*Internal*: Laxatives; Salines; Soft and nutritious diet.

*Local*: Astringent lotions; Lance gums and extract offending teeth.

DEPILATION.—*Internal*: Ferri Sulph., Gentian; Ol. Lini; Nux Vomica.

*Local*: Stimulants; Camphor mixture; Cantharides.

DERMATITIS PUSTULOSA.—See *Impetigo.*

DERMATOPHYTÆ.—See *Tinea Favosa, and Tinea Tonsurans.*

DERMATOZOA.—See *Parasites, Acariasis, Æsthiasis, Maggots, Phthiasis.*

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Alkaline Carbonates; Camphora; Creosotum; Mineral Acids and Tonics; Arsenicum; Ferri Sulph.; Ferri Iod.; Iodine; Potass. Iodid.; Change the diet.

DIABETES MELLITUS.—Acidi Gallic., Tannic., and Mineral Acids; Antipyrine; Codeina; Ferri Sulph.; Liq. Arsenicalis; Iodine; Opium; Ol. Morrhuæ; Potass. Iodid.; Food devoid of saccharine and starchy materials; Attend to hygienic conditions.

DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA.—Incurable.

DIAPHRAGMATIC SPASM.—*Internal*: Ch'oral Hydrate; Alcohol.

*Local*: Stimulants to sides.

**DIARRHŒA IN ADULTS.**—Acid. Carbolic., Gallic., Tannic., and Mineral Acids; Amylum; Antiseptics; Carbonates of Ammonia, Lime, and Magnesia; Metallic and Vegetable Astringents; Vegetable Bitters; Opium; Regulate diet; Wheat-flour or Starch gruel, and raw eggs; and attend to temperature of the body.

**DIARRHŒA IN YOUNG.**—Acid. Gallic., Salicylic., Tannic., and Hydrochloric.; Antiseptics; Bael fruit; Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia; Catechu; Chlorodyne; Sod. Bicarb. and Sulpho-carbol.; Sanitas; Enema of solution of Potass. Permanganas and Amylum.

**DIFFICULT BREATHING.**—See *Dyspnœa*.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—*Internal*: Inject with Antidiphtheric Serum; Acid. Salicylic.; Boro-glycerin; Calx Sulphuratæ; Ferri Perchlorid.; Pilocarpine; Sodii Hypo-sulphis.

*Local*: Acid. Carbolic. and Sulphuric.; Aquæ Chlori; Eucalypti Ol. and Vapor; Liq. Sodii Chlorinat; Spray with Iodoform or Iodine.

**DISLOCATIONS.**—*Local*: Reduce; Apply splints and bandages; Fomentations.

**DISTEMPER.**—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Emetics; Laxatives; Salines; Ammon. Hydrochlor.; Chlorodyne; Æther; Dover's Powder; Salts of Iron; Vegetable Tonics; Stimulants; Nutritious diet; Beef Tea; Milk.

*Local*: Disinfectants; Cleanliness; Warmth Fresh poultices to chest; Stimulate the throat.

*Prophylactic*: Anti-distemper Vaccine.

**DISTICHIASIS.**—See *Ectropium*.

**DIURESIS.**—See *Diabetes*.

**DROPPING AFTER CALVING.**—See *Parturient Apoplexy*.

**DROPSY.**—See *Anasarca*, *Ascites*, *Œdema*, *Hydrarthrosis*, *Hydrocele*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydropericardium*, *Hydrophthalmia*, *Hydrops*, *Hydrothorax*.



DYSENTERY.—*Internal*: Antacids; Astringents; Acid Carbol., Salicylic., and Tannic.; Alumen; Amylum; Argent. Nit.; Belæ Fruct.; Catechu; Chlorodyne; Creolin; Cupri Sulph.; Ferri Perchlor.; Ferri Sulph.; Ipecacuanha; Kino; Opium; Plumb. Acet.; Resorcin; Sodii Hypo-sulph.; Sulpho-carbolas; Nutritious diet.

*Local*: Friction; Good grooming; Warm clothing.

DYSPEPSIA.—See also *Colic*.

*Internal*: Acid. Carbol.; Acid. Hydrochloric.; Bismuth; Dil. Alcohol; Aloes; Ammonia Antacids; Arsenicum; Bitters; Creolin; Chloroformum; Emetics; Gentiana; Hydrarg. Subchlor.; Laxatives; Mag. Carb.; Nux Vomica; Pepsin; Potass. Carb.; Quinine; Sodii Bicarb.; Hyposulph.; or Sulpho-carbolate; Rock-salt; Attend to diet, and to the teeth of the patients.

DYSPŒA.—See *Asphyxia*, *Roaring*, *Whistling*.

*Internal*: Amyl Nitrite; Belladonna; Chloral Hydras; Chloroform; Æther; Morphia; Nitroglycerine.

*Local*: Counter-irritation.

DYSURIA.—*Internal*: Camphora; Hyoscyamus; Opium; Ol. Terebinth.; Sedative Clysters.

ECLAMPSIA.—See *Epilepsy*.

Prevent animal injuring itself; Attend to diet; Eliminatives; Pot. Bromid.; Chloral; Morphine; and Tonics.

ECTHYMA.—*Internal*: Aperients; Aloes; Arsenic; Mag. Sulph.; Sodii Sulph.; Acid. Sulphuric.; Ferri Sulph.; Tinc. Gentiana.

*Local*: Warm fomentations; Acid. Boracic.; Ol. Olivæ; Ung. Simplex; Ung. Zinci Oxid.; Lot. Zinci Sulph.

ECTOZOA.—See *Acariasis*, *Ixodides*, *Phthiriasis*, *Pulex Irritans*.

ECTROPIUM.—*Local*: Argent. Nit.; Scarify; Elliptical excision of conjunctiva.

ECZEMA IMPETIGINODES.—See *Seborrhœa*.

ECZEMA RUBRUM.—*Internal*: Arsenicum; Cinchona Ferri Sulph. ; and Mineral Acids.

*Local*: Acid. Tannic., Boracic; Amylum; Glycerinum; Iodoform; Opium; Naphthol; Plumb. Carb.; *Preparations* of Tar; Zinc. Carb.; and Oxid.

ECZEMA SIMPLEX.—*Internal*: Aperients; Arsenicum; Diuretics; Potass. Bichromicum; Salines; Sulphur.

*Local*: Alkaline and Astringent Lotions; Airol; Borax; Dermatol; Glycerinum; Plumb. Acet.; Zinci Oxid.; Stimulants; Acid. Carbol.; Liq. Picis Carbonas; Ol. Eucalyptus.

ELEPHANTIASIS.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Diuretics; and Tonics; Arsenic and Iodine; Pot. Iod.; Salines.

EMBOLISM.—Rest; Salts of Ammonia.

EMESIS.—See *Vomiting*.

EMPHYSEMA.—*Internal*: Diuretics and Tonics; quietude.

*Local*: Counter-irritation; Pressure; Puncture.

EMPHYSEMA INFECTUOSUM.—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Acid Carbol.; Calx Sulphurat.; Sodii Sulphis; Hyposulph.; Sulpho-carbol.; Laxatives; Stimulants; Tonics.

*Local*: Free incisions; Stimulate healthy parts; Antiseptic dressings; Setons in dewlap.

*Prophylactic*: Black-Quarter Vaccine; Antiseptics; Change of food and pasture.

EMPHYSEMA OF LUNG.—See *Asthma*, *Broken Wind*.

EMPROSTHOTONUS.—See *Tetanus*.

EMPYEMA.—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Acid. Carbol.; Sodii Hyposulphis; Diuretics; Potass. Iodid.; Vegetable Tonics; Cinchona; Quinine.

*Local*: Drainage tube.

**ENCEPHALITIS.**—*Internal*: Cathartic; Aconit.; Bromides; Chloral Hydrat.; Salines; Potass. Chlorat.; and Nit.; Liq. Ammon. Acet.; Potass. Iod.

*Local*: Venesection; Ice; Evaporating lotions; Counter-irritation to poll.

**ENDOCARDITIS.**—See also *Rheumatism*.

*Internal*: Antipyretics; Salines; Potass. Bicarb.; Potass. Iodid.; Cardiac Sedatives; Stimulants; Soft, nutritious diet.

**ENTERITIS.**—*Internal*: Aconit.; Atropin; Belladonna; Camphora; Chloroform; Chloral Hydrat.; Ergotine; Morphia; Opium; Purgatives; afterwards Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Heat, moisture, and stimulating embrocations to abdomen.

**ENTEROCELE.**—See *Bubonocoele*, *Exomphalos*, and *Oscheocoele*.

**ENTROPIUM.**—*Local*: Elliptical excision of the integument of eyelid; Antiseptic dressings.

**ENURESIS.**—*Internal*: Aperients; Anodyne clysters; Antispasmodics; Belladonna; Buchu; Hyoscyamus; Hydrarg. Subchlor.; Opium; Tonics; Tinc. Cantharidis; Tinc. Ferri Perchlor.; Acid. Sulphuric.; Acid. Salicylic.

*Local*: Pass catheter; Venesection; Hot blankets to loins.

**EPILEPSY.**—*Internal*: Fresh air; Amyl Nitrite; Bromides of Ammonia, Sodium, and Potassium; Picrotoxinum; Arsenicum; Chloral Hydrate; Aperients; Anthelmintics; Zinc salts; Iodine.

*Local*: Cold affusions to head and face; Prevent animal injuring itself; Venesection.

**EPIFLOCELE.**—If containing sac is open, amputate the omentum, otherwise do not interfere.

**EPISTAXIS.**—*Internal*: Acid. Gallic.; Acid. Pyrogallic; Ferri Perchlorid.; Ferro-Alumen; Hamamelis; Ol. Terebinth.

*Hypodermically*: Ergotin.

*Local*: Cold, astringent injections; Plug nostrils.

EPIZOOTIC APHTHA.—See *Aphtha*.

EPIZOOTIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—See *Cerebro-Spinal Fever*.

EPIZOOTICS.—*Internal*: Sulphites; and Hyposulphites; Glycerine Carbolate.

*Local*: Antiseptics; Acid. Carbol. and Sulphurous; Cleanliness; Disinfectants; Is lotion.  
(*Report cases mentioned in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act to Local Authority*)

EPULIS.—Astringent lotions; Lance; Excise.

EQUINIA.—See *Glanders and Farcy*.

ERYSIPELAS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Antipyretics; Aconitum; Liq. Ammon. Acet.; Camphor; Potass. Chlor. and Nit.; Sodii Salicylat.; Hyposulphite; and Sulphite; Stimulants; Ammon Carb.; Sp. Ammonia Aromat.; Ol. Terebinth; Tonics; Ferri Sulph.; Ferri Perchlorid.; Quinina.

*Local*: Warm Fomentations; Sedative Lotions; Scarification; Carbolised Oils; and Antiseptic Lotions.

ERYSIPELATOUS IMPETIGO.—See *Seborrhœa*.

ERYTHEMA (See also *Cracked Heels* and *Mud-Fever*).

—*Internal*: Aperients; Diuretics; Salines; Tonics; Arsenicum; Quinina.

*Local*: Acid. Tannic.; Arg. Nit.; Glycerinum; Opium; Potass. Bicarb.; Plumb. Subacet.; Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. Dil.; Vaseline; Zinci Carb. and Oxid.

ERYTHEMA MAMMILLARUM.—*Local*: Remove calf; Glycerin. and Carbol. Ung.

EXOMPHALOS.—*Local*: Keep animal short of food; Cast; Reduce, and apply a bandage, clam, ligature, or skewers.

EXOSTOSIS.—*Local*: Fomentations; Cold irrigations; Counter-irritation; Ung. Hydrarg.; Iodid. Rub.; Actual Caution; Periosteotomy.

FAINTING.—See *Collapse*.

FALARIA.—See *Parasitical Bronchitis*.

**FALSE JOINT.**—*Internal*: Tonics and nutritious food.

*Local*: Quietude; Skein of silk passed between the extremities of the bone; Ivory pegs; Counter-irritation.

**FALSE QUARTER OF HORSE'S FOOT.**—Close, secure, and allow wound of coronet to heal; Remove pressure and weight over diseased part; Blister coronet; Fill fissure with gutta-percha, etc.; Bar shoe.

**FARCY.**—*Internal*: Arsenic.; Cupri Sulph.; Ferri Sulph.; Iodum; Potass. Iodid.; Salines; Sodii Iodid.

*Local*: Ung. Hydrarg.; Iodid. Rub.; Oleatum Hydrarg.; Cauterize.

*Prophylaxis*: Burn or bury litter and dead carcasses; Scrape walls; Fumigate with Sulphurous Acid; Chlorine; Wash walls and flush drains with disinfectants. Pass ironwork through fire. Wash harness, fumigate and expose it to air.

(Report cases to Local Authority.)

**FARDEL BOUND.**—See *Impaction of Omasum*.

**FAVUS.**—See *Tinea Favosa*.

**FEVER.**—See *Pyrexia*; also *Bilious, Cerebro-Spinal, Dentition, Intermittent, Hectic, Parturient, Scarlet, Simple, and Splenic Fever*.

**FISTULA.**—Fomentations; Poultices; Drainage-tube; Depending orifice; Open and remove necrosed tissue; Seton; Plugs of Hydrarg. Perchlor.; Papazotin or Arsenic; Cupri Sulph.; Antiseptics; Astringents; and pressure. Inject Ethereal Solution of Iodoform.

**FITS.**—See *Convulsions* and *Epilepsy*.

**FLEAS.**—See *Pulex Irritans*.

**FLOODING.**—See *Hæmorrhage* and *Post Partum Hæmorrhage*.

**FLUKE.**—See *Cachexia Aquosa Verminosa*.

**FLUOR ALBUS.**—See *Leucorrhœa*.

- FLY-BLOWN (See *Maggots*).—Hydrarg. Perchlor.; Ol. Terebinth.; Liq. Picis; Sanitas.
- FOG-SICKNESS.—See *Impaction of Omasum and Tympanitis*.
- FOLLICULAR SCABIES.—See *Mange*.
- FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—See *Aphtha Epizootica*.
- FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Pare loose horn away; Acid. Carbolic.; Acid. Chromic.; Acid. Nitric.; Arg. Nit.; Cupri Sulph.; Ferri Perchlor.; Slacked Lime; Liq. Hydrarg.; Nit. Acid.; Ol. Terebinth.; Zinci Chlor.
- FOUL IN THE FOOT IN CATTLE.—Remove loose horn; Foment; Poultice; Acid. Carbol.; Zinci Chlor.; Amputation.
- FOUNDER.—See *Laminitis*.
- FOWL CHOLERA.—*Internal*: Ferrous Sulph.; Acid. Carbol. (subcutaneously).  
*Local*: Thoroughly cleanse all places, litter, etc.; burn dead fowls; Fumigation.  
*Prophy actic*: Vaccination.
- FRACTURE.—Place bones in apposition; apply splints of card-board, gutta-percha, leather, or wood; and secure by bandages (dry, glued, or starched), pitch-plaster, or plaster of Paris; Quietude; Rest; Slings. Allow exit to any pus.
- FRAGILITAS OSSIUM.—Change of, and nutritive diet; Calcium Phosphates; Tonics.
- FROST BITES.—Friction; Glycerin.; Liniment. Saponis: Olei; Ol. Terebinthinæ.
- FUNGUS HÆMATODES.—Excision; Caustics; Astringents; and Antiseptic dressings.
- FURFURACEOUS HERPES.—See *Pityriasis*.
- FUROR UTERINUS.—Astringent injections; Remove tumours if present; Spaying.
- FURUNCULUS.—*Internal*: Laxative; Arsenicum; Calx Sulphurata; Sulphides; Chlorates; Sedatives.  
*Local*: Foment; Poultice; Blister; Antiseptics; Acidum Carbolicum; Acid. Boracic.; Ol. Eucalyptus; Sanitas.



GALATIO.—See *Foul in the Foot*.

GANGRENE.—*Internal*: Antiseptics ; Calcei Sulphis ; Sodii Sulphis ; Potassii Chlor. ; Sodii Chlor. ; Sodii Salicyl. ; Stimulants ; Alcohol ; Mineral and Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Antiseptic dressings ; Acid. Carbolic. ; Acid. Boracic. ; Acid. Sulphuros. ; Sanitas ; Remove dead tissues ; Poultices.

GARGET.—See *Mammitis*.

GASTRITIS.—*Internal*: Antacids ; Demulcents ; eggs ; linseed-tea ; milk ; oatmeal gruel ; sedatives ; Aconit. ; Bismuth ; Belladon. ; Opium ; Orthoform. If produced by poisons use appropriate antidotes.

*Local*: Fomentations and stimulation to the abdomen.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.—See *Gastritis* and *Dysentery*.

GASTRORRHEA (See *Catarrh, Gastric*).—*Internal*: Aperients, Antacids, Enemas, Salines, Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Warm bath, stimulate the skin.

GID IN SHEEP.—See *Hydrocephalus Hydatideus*.

GLANDERS (See also *Farcy*).—Incurable ; immediate slaughter.

(*Report outbreak to Local Authorities.*)

IN SUSPECTED CASES.—*Internal*: Generous diet ; fresh air ; Arsenicum ; Cupri Sulph. ; Ferri Iodid. and Sulph. ; Iodine ; Isolation ; Apply the Malline test ; Inoculate guinea-pig.

GLASS EYE.—See *Amaurosis*.

GLAUCOMA.—Incurable. Lotion of Atropine ; Sulphate of Eserine.

GLEET.—See *Caries* ; *Catarrhus Sinuum Frontalis et Maxillaris* ; and *Gonorrhœa*.

GLOSS-ANTHRAX (See also *Anthrax*).—*Internal*: Aperients ; Antiseptics ; Potass. Chlor. ; Sodii Sulphis ; Tonics, and nutritive food ; Inhalation of medicated steam.



*Local*: Free Incisions; Hot fomentations; Antiseptic dressings; Acid. Carbolic.; Boracic.; Eucalyptus; Sanitas; Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ.

GLOSSITIS.—*Internal*: Laxatives, per rectum; Bismuth Electuary; Potase. Nit. in drinking water; Nutritive enemas.

*Local*: Scarifications; Warm gargles; Lotions of Acid. Acetic. vel. Hydrochlor. et Theriaca; Acid. Sulphuros.; Potass. Chlor. et Nit.; Inhalations of medicated vapour.

GLOSSITIS, MALIGNANT.—See *Gloss-Anthrax*.

GLYCOSURIA.—See *Diabetes Mellitus*.

GONORRHOEA. — *Internal*: Alkaline Carbonates; Diluents; Salines; Copaiba; Cubebs; Oleum Santali.

*Local*: Fomentations; open any abscesses in sinuses; Argent. Nit.; Glycerinum; Acid. Carbolic.; Astringents.

GRAIN SICK.—See *Plenalaria*.

GRAPES IN CATTLE.—See *Tuberculosis*.

GRAPES IN HORSES.—See *Seborrhœa*.

GRASS STAGGERS.—See *Paraplegia Enzootica*.

GRAVEL.—See *Cystic Calculus*.

GREASE IN HORSES.—See *Seborrhœa*.

GRIPES.—See *Colic*.

GROGGINESS.—See *Nanicularthritis*.

GUNSHOT-WOUNDS (See also *Wounds*).—*Internal*. Alcohol; Ammonia Carb.; Æther; Belladonna; Opium.

*Local*: Remove foreign bodies; Antiseptics.

GUTTA SERENA.—See *Amaurosis*.

GUT-TIE.—See *Pelvic Hernia*.

HÆMATEMESIS. — *Internal*: Cold Acidulated Draughts; Acid. Gallic.; Alumen; Opium; Ol. Terebinth.; Plumb. Acet.; Ergot.

HÆMATURIA.—*Internal*: Aperients; Astringents; Acid. Tannic.; Acid. Sulphuric.; Ergotin; Hama-

melis; Tinc. Ferri Perchlor.; Plumb. Acet.; Ol. Terebinth.; Belladonna; Opium.

*Local*: Cold affusions to loins; Counter-irritations.

HÆMO-ALBUMINURIA.—*Internal*: Cathartics; Diuretics; Acid. Tannic.; Acid. Sulph. Dil.; Ammon. Chlor.; Chloral Hydrate; Ergot.; Ferri Perchlor.; Ol. Terebinth.; Potass. Chlor.; and Bromid.; Plumb. Acet.; Quinine; Salicinum; Sodii Bromid., followed by Cane Sugar; Spirits.

HÆMO-GLOBINURIA (See also *Hæmo-Albuminuria*).

HÆMOPTYSIS (See also *Congestio Pulmonum*).—*Internal*: Acid. Acet.; Gallic.; Tannic.; and Sulphuric. Dil.; Digitalis; Ergotin; Ferri Perchlorid.; Plumb. Acet.; Hyoscyamus; Opium Ol. Terebinth.; Spirits; Fresh Air.

*Local*: Warm clothing; Bandages; Friction to skin.

HÆMORRHAGE (See also *Epistaxis*, *Hæmoptysis*, *Post-Partum Hæmorrhage*).—*Internal*: Acid. Gallic.; Sulphuric.; and Tannic.; Adrenalin (hypodermically); Argent. Nit.; Cupri Sulph.; Ergot.; Ferri Perchlor.; Hamamelis; Ipecacuanha; Opium; Plumb. Acet.

*Local*: Secure bleeding vessel by ligature; Pressure; Plugging; Styptics; Actual Caутery; Cold irrigation and ice.

HÆMORRHOIDS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Aloes; Potass Bitartras; Laxative food.

*Local*: Clysters; Exercise; Belladonna; Liq. Plumb. Diacet.; Tannin; Ung. Gallæ et Opii; Ung. Zinci Benzoati.

HAWKS.—See *Gloss-Anthrax*.

HECTIC FEVER.—*Internal*: Light and readily digested food; Cinchona; Gentiana; Quinina; Mineral Tonics; Alcohol; Æther.

*Local*: Cleanliness; Exercise; Cold ablutions and friction to the skin.

HEMIPLEGIA.—See *Paralysis*.

HEPATIRRHŒA.—Incurable.

HEPATITIS.—*Internal* : Saline Cathartics ; Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor. Dil. ; Aconite ; Ammonium Chlorid. ; Ipecacuanha ; Potass. Sulph. ; Tinc. Euonymin ; Enemas.

*Local* : Stimulation over hepatic centres.

HERNIA.—See *Bubonocoele*, *Diaphragmatic*, *Exomphalos*, *Inguinal*, *Mesenteric*, *Oscheocoele*, *Pelvic*, *Phrenic*, *Scrotal*, *Umbilical*, *Ventral*.

Reduce by manipulation with the aid of anæsthesia, ice, or warm fomentations ; and maintain by clams, pressure, sutures, skewers, etc. Relieve strangulation by dividing the stricture.

HERPES.—*Internal* : Saline Aperients ; Alkaline Carbonates ; Ferri Sulph. ; Quininæ Sulph.

*Local* : Alkaline washes ; Tinc. Opii. ; Ung. Plumb. Acet. ; Ung. Zinci Oxid. ; Vaseline ; Zinci Oleatum.

HIDE-BOUND.—See *Coriago*.

HOOSE.—See *Bronchitis (Parasitical)*.

HONEY-COMB RINGWORM.—See *Tinea Favosa*.

HOVEN.—See *Tympanites*.

HYDATIDS (See also *Hydrocephalus Hydatideus*).—

Most forms are incurable.

*Local* : Puncture ; Suction through a pipette.

*Prophylaxis* : Destroy tapeworms in other animals.

HYDRARTHROSIS.—See *Hydrops Articulorum*, *Bog Spavin*.

HYDROCELE.—*Internal* : Potass. Iodid.

*Local* : Paracentesis ; Injection of Iodine ;

Astringents ; Setons.

HYDROCEPHALUS.—*Internal* : Calcium Phosphate ; Diaphoretics ; Diuretics ; Stimulants ; Tonics ; Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.

*Local* : Quietude ; Blisters ; and Setons.

HYDROCEPHALUS HYDATIDEUS. — *Internal*: Sodii Chlorid.; Ferri Sulph.; and good food.

*Local*: Puncture; Suction with pipette; Trephine.

HYDROMETRA. — *Internal*: Diuretics; Potass. Iodid.; Ol. Terebinth.; and Mineral Tonics.

*Local*: In non-pregnant animals evacuate by passing canula through dilated Os Uteri; Pressure to abdominal walls; Injection of Acid. Carbol. and Zinc. Iodi.

HYDROPERICARDIUM. — *Internal*: Diuretics and Tonics.

*Local*: Blisters; Paracentesis Pericardii.

HYDROPHOBIA. — See *Rabies*.

HYDROPTHALMIA. — *Internal*: Diuretics and Tonics.

*Local*: Tapping; astringent Lotions; Argent. Nit.

HYDROPS (See also *Dropsy*). — *Internal*: Aperients; Diuretics; Digitalis; Potass. Iodid.; Potass. Nit.; Ol. Juniperi; Ol. Terebinth.; Stimulants; and Tonics.

*Local*: Friction; Pressure; Tapping; Counter-irritation.

HYDROPS ARTICULORUM (See *Bog Spavin*, *Bursæ*). —

*Local*: Rest; Fomentation; Cold Applications; Pressure; Counter-irritation.

HYDROPS PERICARDII. — See *Hydropericardium*.

HYDROPS, RENAL. — *Internal*: Purgatives; Digitalis; Jaborandi; Potass. Iodid.; Potass. Nit.; Ol. Juniperi; Ol. Terebinth.

HYDROPS UTERI. — See *Hydrometra*.

HYDROTHORAX. — *Internal*: Alcohol; Cantharides; Digitalis; Liq. Ferri Perchlor.; Pilocarpin; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Iodidum; Potass. Nit.; Ol. Terebinth.; Quinina; Pilocarpine (hypodermically).

*Local*: Paracentesis Thoracis; Counter irritation.

HYPERÆMIA. — See *Congestio*.

HYSTERIA.—*Internal*: Ammon. Bromid.; Asafoetida;  
Chloroformum; Chloral Hydras; Potass. Bromid.;  
Sodii Bromid.

HYSTERITIS.—See *Metritis*.

ICTERUS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Alkaline Carbonates;  
Aloes; Ammon. Chlor.; Hydrarg. Subchlor.;  
Hydrarg. c. Creta; Mag. Sulph.; Ol. Terebinth.;  
Rheum; Sodii Sulph.; Tinc. Euonym.; Tonics;  
Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor.; Cinchona; Quinina.

*Local*: Counter-irritation.

IMMOBILITÉ.—See *Amentia* and *Shivering*.

IMPACTION OF INTESTINE.—See *Colic*.

IMPACTION OF OMASUM (See *Gastritis*).—*Internal*:  
Aromatics; Cathartics; Aloes; Camboge; Mag.  
Sulph.; Ol. Croton; Ol. Lini; Ol. Ricini;  
Diluents; Enemas.

*Local*: Stimulate the abdomen.

IMPACTION OF RUMEN.—See *Plenalvia*.

IMPACTION, INTESTINAL.—See *Colic*.

IMPETIGO (See also *Crusta Labialis*, etc.).—*Internal*:  
Liq. Arsenicalis; Potass. Iodid.

*Local*: Acid. Acetic.; Acid. Sulphuric.;  
Argent. Nit.; Cupri Sulph.; Glycerin. Tannici;  
Hydrarg. Nit.; Ung. Zinci Oxid.; Ung. Zinci  
Oleat.

IMPETIGO ERYSIPELATOIDES.—See *Seborrhœa*.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—See *Enuresis*.

INDIGESTION.—See *Dyspepsia*, *Colic*, *Gastritis*,  
*Plenalvia*.

INDURATION.—See *Scirrhus*.

INFLAMMATION.—See *Abomasitis*, *Bronchitis*, *Derma-*  
*titis*, *Ecthyma*, *Eczema*, *Encephalitis*, *Enteritis*,  
*Erythema*, *Furunculus*, *Gastritis*, *Glossitis*,  
*Hepatitis*, *Herpes*, *Impetigo*, *Iritis*, *Laminitis*,  
*Laryngitis*, *Lymphangitis*, *Meningitis*, *Myo-*  
*carditis*, *Nephritis*, *Esophagitis*, *Otitis*, *Pem-*  
*phigus*, *Pericarditis*, *Pleurisy*, *Pneumonia*,  
*Psoriasis*, *Spinitis*, *Urticaria*.

*Internal* : Aperients ; Analgesics ; Alkalies ; Antiseptics ; Aconite ; Antimony ; Belladonna ; Opium ; Salicylates ; Salicine ; Quinine ; Salines ; Diluents.

*Local* : Warm Fomentations ; Poultices ; Cold Irrigations ; Refrigerants ; Anodyne Lotions ; Use slings ; Remove cause ; Stimulants.

INFLAMMATORY FEVERS.—See *Emphysema Infectuosum*.

INFLUENZA.—*Internal* : Antiseptics ; Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor. Dil. ; Salines ; Ammon. Carb. ; Antifebrin ; Antipyrin ; Belladonna ; Camphora ; Diuretics ; Ferri Sulph. ; Liq. Ammon. Acct. ; Liq. Arsenicalis ; Quinina ; Sodii Salicylat. ; Sodii Hyposulph. ; Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ; Sp. Eth. Nit. ; Thalin ; Inhalation of medicated steam.

*Local* : Good hygienic conditions and nursing ; Sponge body over with acidulated water, and apply friction ; Warm clothing ; Turkish bath ; Hot water ; Blankets ; Lini. Ammoniaë ; Lini. Cantharid.

INGUINAL HERNIA.—See *Bubonocoele*.

INSECTS.—See *Dermatozoa* and *Ectozoa*.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.—*Internal* : Aperients ; Ammonia ; Æther. Sulph. ; Quininæ Sulph.

INTESTINAL CALCULI.—*Internal* : Belladonna ; Opium ; Olei ; Enemata.

*Local* : Hot rugs to abdomen.

INTUSSUSCEPTION. } Enemata ; Anodynes.  
INVAGINATION. }

INVERSIO UTERI.	{	<i>Internal</i> : Chloroform ; Chloral Hydras ; Opium.
INVERSIO VAGINÆ.		<i>Local</i> : Wash the organ with warm water and replace it ; Raise hind - quarters ; Truss ; Suture vulva ; Tie wool across vagina in sheep ; Pessaries ; Amputation of uterus or vagina.
INVERSIO VESICÆ.		



**IRITIS.**—*Internal*: Purgatives; Belladonna; Opium; Salines; Atropin; Physostigmin.

**IXODIDES.**—*Local*: Pick them off the skin; apply Oil and Ol. Terebinth.; Acid. Carbol. Cut through the body of the parasite. Tar and Arsenical dips for sheep.

**JAUNDICE.**—See *Icterus*.

**JOINT FELON.**—See *Rheumatism*.

**JOINT ILL.**—Acid. Salicylic., Benzoic., Ferri Iod., and Phosphas.; Pot. Iod.; Sodii Sulphas. Pot. Iod. or Sod. Iod. given to mares.

*Local*: Disinfect navel and apply Escharotics; Fomentations; Disinfectants.

**KENNEL LAMENESS.**—See *Rheumatism*.

**KERATOMA.**—*Local*: Remove the wall of hoof; and excise.

**LAC CRUENTUM.**—*Internal*: Change diet; Mag. Sulph.; Sodii Sulph.; Potass. Nit.; Plumb. Acet.

*Local*: Gentle milking; use syphon.

**LACTORRHŒA.**—Prevent Lactophores being over-distended; artificial sphincter, *e.g.* an elastic band.

**LAMINITIS.**—*Internal*: Aperients; Aconite; Chloral Hydras; Opium; Potass. Nit.; Sodii Bicarb.

*Local*: Rest; Remove shoes; Warm poultices to feet; Broad shoes and exercise; Encourage recumbent position; Cold Applications; Blister coronets; Keep toe short.

**LAMPAS.**—See *Congestio Palati*.

**LARYNGISMUS PARALYTICA** (See also *Dyspnœa*).—*Internal*: Arsenicum; Nux Vomica; Potass Iodid.; Tonics.

*Local*: Counter-irritation to throat; Galvanism; Pad or Compress fitted to the nostrils; Tracheotomy; Remove Arytenoid Cartilage.

**LARYNGITIS.**—*Internal*: Astringent Gargarismata; Acid. Tannic. and Gallic.; Belladonna; Camphor; Ipecacuanha; Opium; Potass. Chlor.; Potass.



Nit. ; Hydrarg. Subchlorid. ; Inhalation of steam medicated with Benzoic Acid and Tar Oils ; Intertracheal injections of Morphine and Hydrocyanic Acid ; also Alum ; Glyceride of Tannin.

*Local* : Warm fomentation ; Poultices ; Hot cloths to throat ; Liniment. Cantharid. ; Tracheotomy.

LEAD PALSY.—*Internal* : Potass. Iodid. ; Strychnine.

LEAD POISONING.—See *Plumbism*.

LEG EVIL IN SHEEP.—See *Anthrax*.

LEUCÆMIA.	{	<i>Internal</i> : Chalybeate Tonics ;
LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.		Ol. Morrhuæ.
		<i>Local</i> : Fresh air and moderate exercise.

LEUCOMA.—See *Abugo*.

LEUCORRHŒA.—*Internal* : Tonics ; Nutritive diet ; Ferri Iodid. ; Potass. Iodid. ; Ol. Terebinth. ; Vegetable Bitters ; Suppositories of Belladonna or Iodoform.

*Local* : Avoid sexual intercourse ; Alkaline and Astringent injections ; Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Tannic. ; Alum ; Potass. Permanganas ; Zinc Sulph. ; Cleanliness ; Counter-irritants.

LICE.—See *Phthiriasis*.

LICHEN.—*Internal* : Change of diet ; Arsenicalis et Hydrarg Iodid. Liq. ; Mineral Acids ; Salines ; Tonics.

*Local* : Alkaline lotions ; Chloroform ; Argent. Nit. and Potass. Cyanid. Ung. ; Hydrarg. Oleatum ; Petrolei Co. Ung. ; Thymol.

LIGHTNING-SHOCK. — Prevent collapse, and treat according to symptoms.

LITHIASIS.—See *Cystic Calculi*.

LOCK-JAW.—See *Tetanus*.

LOO.—See *Foul in the Foot*.

LOUPING ILL IN SHEEP.—*Internal* : Antiseptics ; Laxatives ; Salines ; Tonics ; change food.

LOUSINESS.—See *Phthiriasis*.

LOW.—See *Foul in the Foot*.

LUMBAGO.—See *Rheumatism*.

LYMPHANGITIS.—*Internal*: Aloes; Aconite; Ammon.  
Acet. Liq.; Antifibrin; Antipyrin; Mag. Sulph.;  
Potass. Bichromat.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass.  
Nit.; Sodii Sulph.; Ferri Sulph.; Iodine;  
Potass. Iod.; Arsenici et Hydrarg. Iodid. Liq.  
*Local*: Warm fomentations; Bandages;  
Anodyne lotions; Friction; Exercise; Iodid. Ung.

MADNESS.—See *Rabies*.

MAD STAGGERS.—See *Encephalitis*.

MAGGOTS.—*Local*: Acid. Carbol.; Hydrarg. Per-  
chlor.; Liq. Picis; Ol. Terebinthinæ; Sanitas;  
Zinci Chlor. and Sulph.; Phenol. Sol.

MALADIE DU COÛR.—*Internal*: Nourishing diet;  
Iron and Copper Salts; Iodum; Pot. Iodid.;  
Arsenicum.

*Local*: Antiseptic Astringent lotions; Irri-  
gate with Hydrarg. Perchlor. 1; Sod. Chlor.  
10; Aqua 1,000.

MALIGNANT CATARRH IN CATTLE.—*Internal*: Anti-  
pyretics; Mineral and Vegetable Tonics;  
Stimulants with liberal diet.

*Local*: Antiseptic applications and inhala-  
tions.

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.—See *Cynanche*.

MALLENDERS.—See *Psoriasis*.

MAL-NUTRITION.—See *Marasmus*.

MAMMITIS.—*Internal*: Antipyretics; Aconitum;  
Belladonna; Mag. Sulph.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass.  
Nit.; Potass. Iodid.; Sodii Bicarbonas; Stimu-  
lant Tonics; Good Food.

*Local*: Strip the udder four or five times daily;  
Milk syphon; Hot fomentations; Poultices; Sus-  
pensory bandage; Lotions of Belladonna; Cam-  
phor; Opium; Poppy heads, etc.; Hydrarg.  
Iodi Ung.; Stimulating liniments; Open ab-  
cesses; Antiseptic and Alkaline injections.

MANGE.—See *Acariasis*.

*Follicular*: Shave, and apply alkalis with

some parasiticide, as Creosote ʒiv., Ol. Oliv. ʒvii., Liq. Potassæ ʒi. (Duguid).

MANIA PUERPERALIS.—Cathartics ; Sedatives.

MARASMUS.—*Internal* : Alteratives ; Arsenicalis Liq. ; Calcii Phosph. ; Ferri Iodid. ; Quininæ Sulph. ; Oleaginous diet.

*Local* : Attend to hygienic conditions ; Good grooming ; Fresh air ; Exercise.

MASTITIS.—See *Mammitis*.

MAW-BOUND.—See *Plenalvia*.

MEASLES IN PIGS.—See *Hydatids*, incurable.

MEGRIMS.—See *Congesio Cerebralis*, *Epilepsy*, and *Vertigo*.

MENINGITIS.—*Internal* : Cathartics ; Febrifuges ; Salines ; Physostigmin ; Pilocarpin ; Pot. Iod.

*Local* : Cold applications to head ; Ice-bags ; Evaporating lotions ; Blister poll ; Venesection.

MENINGITIS (CEREBRO-SPINAL).—See *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.

METRITIS.—*Internal* : Aperients ; Aconitum ; Bellad. ; Camphora ; Chloroformum ; Æther ; Opium.

*Local* : Antiseptic injections ; Hot cloths and fomentations to loins ; Sinapisms.

METRO-PERITONITIS.—*Internal* : Aperients ; Antiseptics ; Creolin ; Phenol ; Sulphites ; Opiates ; Vegetable bitters ; Tonics ; Nourishing food.

*Local* : Warm clothing ; Antiseptic intra-uterine injections ; Hot cloths to loins.

MILK FEVER.—See *Parturient Apoplexy*.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM.—See *Osteo-Malacia* and *Rachitis*.

MOON-BLINDNESS.—See *Ophthalmia*.

MOOR ILL.—See *Dysentery*.

MORTIFICATION.—See *Gangrene*.

MOTOR PARALYSIS.—See *Paralysis*.

MUD FEVER.—See *Erythema*.

MUIR ILL.—See *Hæmo-Albuminuria*.

MYELITIS.—*Internal* : Purgatives ; Salines ; Belladonna ; Ergota ; Strychnina.

*Local* : Venesection ; Hot water cloths ; Emplast. Bellad. ; Counter-irritation to spine.

MYOCARDITIS.—*Internal* : Aconitum ; Colchicum ;

Salts of Irons ; Potass. Iodid. ; Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Hot rugs to chest ; and stimulating liniments.

MYOSITIS.—*Internal*: Purgatives ; Antipyretics ; Diuretics ; Nux Vomica.

*Local*: Rest ; Hot fomentations ; Anodyne lotions ; Friction ; Counter-irritation ; Exercise ; Galvanism.

NASAL GLEET.—See *Catarrh Sinuum Frontalis et Maxillaris*.

NASAL POLYPUS.—See *Polypi*.

NAVICULARTHRITIS.—*Local*: Rest ; Cold irrigations ; Poultices ; Blister coronets ; Frog setons ; Frog pressure ; Neurotomy ; Leather soles ; India-rubber pads ; Rocker shoes.

NAVEL-ILL.—See *Omphalitis*.

NEBULA.—See *Albugo*.

NECROSIS.—*Internal*: Tonics ; Stimulants ; Nutritious diet.

*Local*: Free exit of pus ; Remove loose bones ; Injections of Acid. Hydrochlor. ; Acid. Carbol.

NEMATHELMINTHA.—*Internal*: Acid. Carbol. ; Aloes ; Antim. Tart. ; Calcis Liq. ; Creosote ; Cupri Sulph. ; Ferri Prep. ; Gentian ; Ol. Terebinth. ; Quassia ; Santonine.

NEPHRITIS.—*Internal*: Diluents ; Demulcents ; Saline Febrifuges ; Aconit. ; Alkaline Carbonates ; Ammon. Acet. Liq. ; Belladonna ; Camphora ; Opium ; Sp. Æth. Nit. ; Enemata ; Ol. Lini ; Sodii Sulph. ; Ferri Perchlor. Liq. ; Pilocarpin ; Quina ; Digitalis ; Caffein.

*Local*: Hot moist rugs ; Poultices ; Fresh sheep-skin to loins ; Venesection ; Warm clothing.

NETTLE RASH.—See *Urticaria*.

NEURALGIA.—*Internal*: Laxatives ; Morphine *subcutaneously* ; Salines : Iodine ; Pot. Iodid. ; Pot. Bromid. ; Salts of Iron ; Strychnine.

NEURALGIA.—*continued.*

*External:* Remove all irritation ; Fomentations ; Analgesics ; Counter-irritations.

NEURITIS.—*Internal:* Purgatives ; Iodine ; Pot. Iodid.

*Local:* Warm fomentations ; Friction ; Counter-irritations.

NEUROSIS.—See *Pruritus*.

NYMPHOMANIA.—*Internal:* Sedatives ; Iodid. ; Potass. Iodid.

*Local:* Ovariectomy.

OBESITY.—See *Polysarca*.

OBSTRUCTION TO BOWELS.—See *Colic* and *Constipation*.

(EDEMA.—See *Anasarca*.

ESOPHAGISMUS.—*Internal:* Morphia subcutaneously ; Laxatives ; Tonics ; Soft succulent food ; Demulcent drinks.

ESOPHAGITIS.—*Internal:* Mucilaginous fluids, as Linseed gruel ; Milk ; Morphia hypodermically ; Salines.

*Local:* Hot fomentations.

ESTRIASIS OF CATTLE.—Remove the grub from its habitat ; Antiseptic dressings ; Olei.

ESTRIASIS IN HORSES.—*Internal:* Acid. Carbol. Arsenicalis Liq. ; Bitters ; Cupri Sulph. ; Æther ; Ferri Sulph. ; Ol. Lini. ; Ol. Terebinth.

*Prevent* by picking off eggs from legs ; applying oil and *prep.* of tar.

ESTROMANIA.—See *Nymphomania*.

OMASITIS.—See *Impaction of the Omasum*.

OMPHALITIS.—*Local:* Isolate animal ; Bathe with warm water ; Lotions of Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Salicylic. ; Potass. Permanganas ; Astringent applications. Pot. Iodid. or Sod. Iod. given to the mare.

*Prophylaxis:* Cleanliness ; Antiseptic dressings.

OPACITY OF CORNEA.—See *Albugo*.

OPEN JOINT.—*Internal:* Laxatives ; Salines ; Sedatives.

OPEN JOINT—*continued.*

*Local:* Thoroughly cleanse wound ; and maintain the lips in apposition by bandages ; Colloidum ; Styptic Colloid ; Shellac ; Cold irrigation ; Antiseptics ; Acid. Tannic. ; Alumen ; Ferri Perchlor. ; Farina Tritici. Slings ; Splints ; Blister ; Cautey ; Pack with slacked lime.

OPISTHOTONUS—See *Tetanus.*

OPHTHALMIA, PERIODIC.—*Internal:* Purgatives ; Aconitum ; Belladonna ; Colchicum ; Potass. Iodid. ; Potass. Nit.

*Local:* Foment ; Exclude light ; Atropin. Sulph. ; Anodyne and Astringent Collyria.

OPHTHALMIA, SIMPLE.—*Local:* Remove foreign bodies ; Foment ; Lotions of Atropin. Sulph. ; Belladonna ; Opium ; Astringent Collyria.

ORCHITIS.—*Internal:* Purgatives and sedatives ; Potass. Iodid.

*Local:* Warm fomentations ; Poultices ; Anodyne lotions ; Ung. Hydrarg. ; Ung. Iodi.

OSCHEOCELE.—*Local:* Reduce by Taxis ; or by operation of dilating inguinal ring, and retain in abdomen by applying a clam.

OSTEOPHITES.—Remove by operation.

OSTEO-MALACIA.—*Internal:* Aperients ; Antacids ; Calcium Phosphas ; Tonics ; Nutritious food ; Change of pasture.

OSTEO-POROSIS.—Change the food and give plenty of it ; Alteratives ; Salines ; Tonics.

OSTEO-SARCOMA.—Incurable. In early stages remove diseased parts and apply antiseptic dressings.

OSTITIS.—*Internal:* Aperients and salines.

*Local:* Rest ; Fomentations ; Anodyne lotions ; Cold irrigation ; Counter-irritation ; Periosteotomy ; Firing.

OTITIS.—*Internal:* Cathartics ; Febrifuges ; Opium.

*Local:* Hot fomentation, with decoction of Poppies ; Chloroform ; Ol. and Tinc. Opii ; Stimulate root of ear ; Seton behind the ear.



OTORRHŒA.—*Local* : Antiseptics ; Warm fomentation ; Argent. Nit. ; Ferri Perchlorid. ; Glycerin. ; Acid. Tannic. ; Acid. Boric. ; Glycerine of Tannin ; Olei ; Opium ; Plumb. Acet. ; Plumb. Subacetatis.

OVER-REACH.—See *Wounds*.

OZENA.—See *Catarrh Sinuum Frontalis et Maxillaris*.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—*Internal* : Acid. Hydrocyan. ; Aconitum ; Arsenicum ; Belladonna ; Bromides ; Digitalis ; Diuretics ; Morphine ; *Prep.* of Iron ; Purgatives ; Regular diet.

*Local* : Rest and quietude.

PALSY.—See *Paralysis*.

PANARITIUM.—See *Foul in the Foot*.

PANTAS.—See also *Dysentery*. *Internal* : Cathartics ; Stimulants ; Tonics ; Mucilaginous drinks ; Nutritious food.

*Local* : Change pasture of animals.

PARALYSIS.—*Internal* : Ferri Iodid. ; Iodine ; Potass. Iodid. ; Phosphorus ; Physostig. Semina ; Nux Vomica ; Strychnine ; Nutritious and laxative diet.

*Local* : Remove cause ; good bed ; Warm fomentations ; Hand-rubbing ; Counter-irritation ; Electricity.

PARAPHYMOSIS.—*Internal* : Arsenicum ; Diuretics ; Quinina ; Nux Vomica.

*Local* : Fomentations ; Scarify swollen sheath ; Suspend penis ; Cold applications ; Astringents ; Amputate penis.

PARAPLEGIA.—See *Paralysis*.

PARAPLEGIA ENZOOTICA.—*Internal* : Change diet ; Purgatives ; Stomachic Tonics ; Nux Vomica.

*Local* : Stimulate the loins ; Sling.

PARASITES.—*External* : See *Acariasis*, *Æsthiasis*, *Ixodes*, *Maggots*, *Phthiriasis*, *Tinea*.

*Internal*. See *Cachexia Aquosa Verminosa*, *Tænia*, *Nematelmintha*.



PARASITICAL BRONCHITIS.—See *Bronchitis*.

PARESIS.—See *Paralysis*.

PARONCHYA OVIUM CONTAGIOSA.—See *Foot Rot*.

PAROTID FISTULA.—Make an artificial communication between the duct and mouth. Close external opening by suture ; Collodion ; Styptic Collod. Feed animal on fluids, as milk, eggs, gruels ; Blister ; Destroy glands by injecting caustics.

PARODITIS.—See also *Cynanche*. *Internal*: Nutritious diet with Vegetable and Mineral Tonics ; Iodine.

*Local*: Fomentations ; Poultices ; Liniment. Terebinthinæ ; Ung. Cantharid. ; Ung. Iodi. ; Ung. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.

PARTURIENT APOPLEXY. — *Internal*: Bromides ; Chloral Hydrate ; Cathartics ; Mag. Sulph. ; Ol. Croton. ; Diluents ; Enemata ; Stimulants ; Alcohol ; Ammonia ; Æther ; Caffein.

*Local*: Venesection ; Support animal in natural position by straw ; Warmth by clothing and friction ; Cold water and ice to poll ; Stimulate the spine ; Blister the poll ; Use Catheter ; Strip gland, and inject Potass. Iodid.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. in Aquæ Fervens O.ss. into each of the quarters through the teat, and hand-rub the Mammary Gland.

PARTURIENT ECLAMPSIA.—*Internal*: Chloroformum ; Opium ; Potass. Nitras ; Tea has also been recommended ; Enemata.

*Local*: Venesection ; Prevent animal injuring itself.

PARTURIENT FEVER.—*Internal*: Aperients ; Antipyretics ; Antiseptics ; Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Sulphurosum ; Acid. Salicylic. ; Potass. Permanganas ; Potass. Sulphit. ; Sodii Sulphit. ; Tonics.

*Local*: Injection of warm water and solutions of Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Salicylic. ; Potass. Permanganas.

PATELLA, LUXATION OF —Keep the limb forward by

PATELLA, LUXATION OF—*continued.*

rope round fetlock and neck; Shoe with projection at toe; Blister stifle; Adhesive plasters.

PEDICULI.—See *Phthiriasis*.

PELVIC HERNIA.—Reduce by causing animal to leap down from a high place; Cast and roll animal about on its back; Taxis per rectum; Operation through flank.

PERICARDITIS.—*Internal:* Aconitum; Caffein; Digitalis; Opium; Ol. Lini; Diuretics; Potass. Iodid.; Salts of Iron; Ferrous Iodid.

*Local:* Venesection; Hot rugs applied to chest; Stimulating Liniments; Ung. Cantharid.; Paracente-sis Pericardii.

PERIOSTITIS.—See also *Ostitis*. *Local:* Periosteotomy; Blister; Seton.

PERITONITIS.—*Internal:* Aconitum; Chloral Hydras; Hyocyamus; Opium; Morphia and Atropine hypodermically; Pilocarpin.

*Local:* Hot rugs to Abdomen; Stimulating Liniments.

PHARYNGITIS.—*Internal:* Acid. Sulphuric.; Borax; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Belladonna; Camphora; Salines.

*Local:* Fumigation with Medicated Water Vapour; Hot fomentation; Glycerine of Tannin; Ferric Chloride solutions; Liniment. Belladonnæ; Liniment. Ammonizæ; Liniment. Terebinthinæ.

PHLEBITIS.—*Internal:* Purgatives.

*Local:* Ung. Cantharid.; Hydrarg. Oleatum.

PHLEGMON.—See *Inflammation*.

PHRENITIS.—See *Encephalitis*.

PHTHIRIASIS.—*Internal:* Nutritious foods and Tonics.

*Local:* Cleanliness; Essential Oils; Hydrarg. Oleatum; Hydrarg. Perchlor. Lot.; Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung.; Sulphur. Iod. Liniment.; Tabac. Decoc.; Stavesacre.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.—See also *Tuberculosis*. *Internal*: Antiseptics; Stimulants; Tonics; Inhalation of Acid. Carbolic.; Acid. Sulphuros.; Creosotum; Thymol; Sanitas.

PHTHISIS ABDOMINALIS.—See *Tuberculosis*.

PHTHISIS VERMINALIS.—See *Bronchitis (Parasitical)*.

PHYMOSIS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Diuretics; Tonics  
*Local*: Fomentation; Friction; Exercise.

PILES.—See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PINING.—See *Tabes Mesenterica*.

PINK EYE.—See *Influenza*.

PITYRIASIS.—*Internal*: Good food; Alteratives, Tonics.

*Local*: Plumb. Ung.; Sulphur Ung.; Staves-acre Ung.; Petrolei Co. Ung.; Vaseline; Essential Oils; Decoc. Tabac.

PLENALVIA.—*Internal*: Cathartics; Mag. Sulph.; Ol. Lini; Ol. Ricini; Stimulants; Barium Chlor.; Veratrin.

*Local*: Rumenotomy.

PLETHORA.—See *Polysarcia*.

PLEURISY, PLEURITIS.—*Internal*: Saline Febrifuges; Belladonna; Camphora; Colchicum; Digitalis; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Aconitum; Opium; Morphia; Alcohol; Potass. Iodid.; Jaborandi; Salts of Iron; Nux Vomica; Quinina; Nutritious diet.

*Local*: Venesection (?); Hot rugs to chest; Liniment. Sapo.; Cantharid. Ung.; Paracentesis Thoracis; Warm clothing.

PLEURODYNIA. — *Internal*: Aconitum; Morphia; Laxatives; Clysters.

*Local*: Heat to sides of chest; Aconite and Belladonna Liniment; Counter-irritants.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA.—*Internal*: Salines; Calcii Sulphis; Potass. Chlor.; Sodii Sulphis; Sodii Hyposulphis; Vegetable and Mineral Tonics; Inhalation of Vapour medicated by Acid. Carbol.; Acid. Sulphurosum.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA—*continued.*

*Local*: Counter-irritation to chest.

*Prophylaxis*: Isolation; Disinfection; Inoculation.

(*Report cases to Local Authority.*)

PLEUROSTHOTHONUS.—See *Tetanus*.

PLUMBISM.—*Internal*: Acid. Sulph.; Alumen; Mag. Sulph.; Sodii Sulph.; Potass. Iodid.; Cathartics; Opium; Belladonna; Morphia hypodermically; Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Hot woollen rags to abdomen.

PNEUMONIA. PNEUMONITIS.—*Internal*: Aconitum; Ammon. Acet. Liq.; Ammon. Carb.; Ammon. Chlor.; Belladonna; Camphora; Æther; Mag. Sulph.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Iodid.; Potass. Nit.; Quininæ Disulph.; Gentiana; Zingib.; Enemas; Gruels; Linseed-tea.

*Local*: Moderate and equable temperature; Pure air; Friction to skin; Warm clothing; Hot rugs to sides; Sapo Lini; Sinapisms; Cantharid. Ung.

PNEUMOTHORAX.—*Local*: Close opening in thoracic wall by Suture; Styptic Colloid; Emplastrum Picis, etc.

POLL EVIL.—*Local*: Cold applications; Iodine; open Abscesses; Fomentations; Astringents; Setons; Caustics; Remove loose pieces of bone or diseased tissue.

POLYDIPSIA.—See *Diabetes*.

POLYPUS.—Remove by Torsion, Ecraseur, Excision, or Ligature; and apply Astringent Lotions.

POLYSARCIA.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Alkalies; Iodine; regulate diet.

*Local*: Long continued exercise.

POLYURIA.—See *Diabetes*.

POST PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE.—*Internal*: Acid. Tanic.; Catechu; Ergot; Ferri Perchlorid.; Kino; Opium; Ol. Terebinthinæ; Stimulants.

*Local*: Cold or hot water injections; Cold irrigations to loins; Remove foetal membranes.

PORRIGO.—See *Pityriasis*.

POULTRY LOUSINESS.—See *Phthyriasis*.

PREMATURE BIRTH.—See *Abortion*.

PREPUTIAL CALCULUS.—*Internal* : Salines.

*Local* : Remove the deposits.

PRICKS IN HORSES' FEET.—*Local* : Remove the shoe ;  
Give exit to pus ; Pare away loose horn ;  
Poultices ; Astringents ; Caustics.

PROCTATRESIA.—Mostly incurable ; Divide closure by  
a crucial incision.

PROLAPSUS ANI *vel* RECTI.—*Internal* : Laxative food  
and Sedatives.

*Local* : Remove cause of straining ; Clean  
bowel, and reduce by even pressure—if swollen,  
scarify ; Amputation ; Anodyne lotions ; Suture  
anus.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.—See *Inversio Uteri*.

PRURIGO.—*Internal* : Aperients ; Mineral Acids ;  
Alkaline Carbonates ; Arsenicum ; Attend to  
diet.

*Local* : Cleanliness ; Lotions of Ammon. Acet.  
Liq. ; Acid. Hydrocyan. ; Glycerinum ; Hydrarg.  
Bichlorid. (1 gr. to the oz.) ; Plumb. Acet. ;  
Decoc. Quassia ; Ung. Hydrarg. ; Sodii. Bicarb. ;  
Sulphur ; Sulphur Iodid. ; Thymol ; Vaseline  
Volatile oils.

PRURITUS.—See *Prurigo*.

PSORIASIS.—*Internal* : Aperients ; Alteratives : Ar-  
senic ; Arsenic. Iodid. ; Cantharid. ; Alkalies ;  
and Tonics.

*Local* : Remove scales by Alkalies and Wash-  
ing ; Acid. Salicylic ; Borax ; Chrysarobin ;  
Glycerine ; Ol. Acid. Carbol. ; Carron Oil ;  
Argent. Nit. ; Naphthol ; Ichthyol ; Resorcin ;  
Tar preparations ; Ung. Picis ; Ung. Sulphur  
Iodid.

PTYALISM.—Remove the cause ; Attend to irregulari-  
ties of teeth ; Astringent Gargarismata ; Acetum ;  
Alumen ; Potass. Chlor. ; Sodii Biboras.

**PULEX IRRITANS.**—*Local*: Cleanliness; Persian insect-powder; Acid. Carbol.; Liq. Picis Carbonat.; Decoct. Tabac.; Ung. Stavisagriæ; Volatile oils; Solutions of Coal Tar.

**PUERPERAL APOPLEXY.**—See *Parturient Apoplexy*.

**PUMICED FOOT.**—Stimulate coronet; Keep the foot dry; Tar dressings; Bar and rocker shoes; Leather soles.

**PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.**—*Internal*: Acid. Gallic.; Acid. Tannic.; Acid. Sulphuric.; Alcohol; Argentum Colloidale (7½ gr. intravenous); Æther; Calx. Sulphurata; Ferri Sulph.; Ferri Perchlor.; Ol. Terebinth.; Plumb. Acet.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Quinine; Sodii Hyposulph.; Sodii Sulphit.; Intertracheal injection of Iod. 1, Potass. Iodid. 5, Aqua 100.

*Local*: Attend to hygiene; Warm fomentations to limbs and chest; Cold irrigations to head; Scarify; Antiseptic lotions; Lot. Plumb. Acet.

**PUSTULAR DERMATITIS.**—See *Impetigo*.

**PYÆMIA.**—*Internal*: Nutritious diet; pure air; Stimulants; Tonics; Arsenicum; Ferri Prep.; Quinina; Salicinum; Sulphites; Intertracheal injection of Iodine.

*Local*: Attend to hygienic conditions; Lotions of Acid. Carbol.; Eucalyptus; Sanitas; or Zinci Chloridi.

**PYELITIS.** — *Internal*: Oleaginous Purgatives; Salines; Mucilaginous Draughts; Opium; Tonics.

*Local*: Heat and moisture to loins, e.g., hot rugs or poultices.

**PYREXIA.**—*Internal*: Aconitum; Aperients; Ammon. Acet. Liq.; Antifebrin; Antipyrin; Camphora; Æther Sp. Nit.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Quinine; Sodii Salicylat.; Spirit; Laxative food; Enemata.

*Local*: Equal temperature; Cleanliness; Good ventilation; Warm clothing and bandages.



QUARTER EVIL.—See *Emphysema Injectuosum*.

QUINSY.—See *Cynanche*.

QUITTOR.—See also *Fistula*. Rest; Depending orifice; Poultice; Open sinuses; Hydrarg. Perchlorid.; Papaya juice; Blister coronet; Bar shoe; Actual cautery; Removal of lateral cartilages.

RABIES.—Incurable.

*Internal*: Anæsthetics; Belladonna; Cannabis Indica; Morphia.

*Prophylactic*: Wash and apply dry cupping; excise and cauterize bitten parts; Inoculate with virus attenuated after Pasteur's method.

(*Report cases to Local Authority.*)

RACHIALGIA.—See *Rheumatism*.

RACHITIS.—*Internal*: Nutritious diet; Aqua Calcis; Calcii Phosph.; Hypophosphites; Ferri Phosph.; Ol. Morrhuæ; Parrish's Food; Mineral and Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Support limbs by splints and bandages.

RANULA.—*Local*: Astringent Washes; Incisions; cauterize.

RED-WATER.—See *Hæmo-Albuminuria*.

RENAL CALCULUS.—Demulcent drinks; Opiates.

RETENTION OF FETAL MEMBRANES.—*Internal*: Purgatives; Ergot; Laurel; Potass. Carb.; Rue; Savin; Stramonium.

*Local*: Remove by gentle and judicious traction; Enucleate the cotyledons; Antiseptic injections.

RETENTION OF URINE.—*Local*: Foment loins; Pressure on bladder per rectum; Use catheter.

RHEUMATISM.—*Internal*: Aperients; Alkalies; Acid. Salicylat.; Acetanilidum; Ammon. Acet. Liq.; Atipyrin; Analgesiacs; Arsenic; Colchicum; Ferri Sulph.; Ferri Citrat.; Ferri Iodid.; Potass. Bicarb.; Potass. Carb.; Potass. Iodid.; Pilocarpin; Quinina; Salol; Sodii Carb.; Sodii Salicylat.; Salicinum; Veratrin.



RHEUMATISM—*continued.*

*Local* : Warmth ; Clothing and bandages ; Friction ; Liniment. Belladonnæ ; Stimulation ; Ung. Cantharid. ; Iodi.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS. — *Internal* : Aperients ; Alkalies ; Tonics.

*Local* : Counter-irritation.

RICKETS.—See *Rachitis*.

RINDERPEST.—Seldom cured.

*Internal* : Acid. Carbol. ; Potass. Chlor. ; Sodii Sulphis ; Stimulants ; Mineral and Vegetable Tonics.

*Local* : Antiseptic Lotions.

*Preventives* : Isolation ; disinfection ; inoculation.

(*Report cases to Local Authority.*)

RINGBONES.—Bar or rocker shoes ; Cold irrigation and swabs to feet ; Counter-irritation and rest.

RINGWORM.—See *Tinea*.

ROARING.—See *Laryngismus Paralytica*.

ROT IN SHEEP.—See *Cachexia Aquosa Verminosa*.

ROUND WORMS.—See *Nematelmintha*.

RUBEOLA.—See *Swine Fever*.

SADDLE-GALLS.—*Local* : Cooling Antiseptic and Astringent Lotions and Powders ; Remove dried scabs ; Remove pressure of harness.

SALIVARY CALCULI.—Remove by manipulation ; Cut down upon it and after treat as a

SALIVARY FISTULA.—*Internal* : Feed on gruels and liquids ; See that duct is pervious into mouth ; if not, make artificial opening ; Close external orifice by suture and some adhesive material ; Blister ; Destroy gland by injection of caustics.

SALIVATION.—See *Ptyalism*.

SALLENDERS.—See *Psoriasis*.

SANDCRACK.—Clean the cleft ; Poultice ; Remove pressure by a V-shaped incision and paring the

SANDCRACK.—*continued.*

foot surface of the wall below the fissure ; Transverse fissures ; Claspings ; Band placed round the hoof ; Plug as recommended by South ; Bar shoe ; Blister coronet.

SARCOCELE.—Break down adhesion and remove as much of the growth as possible by actual cautery, torsion, or ecraseur.

SCABIES.—See *Acariasis*.

SCALDS.—See *Burns*.

SCARLATINA. SCARLET FEVER.—*Internal*: Aperients ; Ammon. Acet. Liq. ; Camphora ; Æther ; Nit. Sp. ; Ol. Terebinth. ; Sodii Sulph. ; Sodii Hypo-sulph. ; Tonics ; Acid. Sulphuric. ; Ferri Sulph. ; Quinin. Sulph. ; Stimulants ; Nutritious food ; Antiseptic inhalations.

*Local*: Good hygienic conditions ; Heat and moisture to throat.

SCIRRHOUS TONGUE.—See also *Glossitis and Actinomykosis*. Generally incurable ; Astringent gargarismata.

SCIRRHOUS MAMMARY GLAND.—Alkaline injections ; Ung. Iodi. ; Potass. Iodid. ; Ung. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.

SCIRRHOUS CORD.—See *Sarcoccele*.

SCROFULA.—See *Tuberculosis*.

SCROFULOUS TUMOURS.—*Internal*: Bromides ; Iodides ; Tonics.

*Local*: Stimulation and caustics.

SCROTAL HERNIA.—See *Oscheocele*.

SEBORRHŒA. — *Internal*: Aperients ; Diuretics ; Tonics ; Arsenicum ; Potass. Bichromat. ; Regulate diet.

*Local*: Poultice ; Anodynes ; Carbo Ligni ; Acid. Carbol. ; Acid. Salicylat. ; Acid. Sulphuros. ; Creosote ; Lot. Cupri Sulph. ; Hydrarg. Perchlorid. ; Plumb. Acet. ; Potass. Bichromat. ; Sulph. Iodid. Ung. ; Tar ; Zinci Chlorid. ; Zinci Sulpho-Carbol. ; Zinci Oxid. Ung.

SEEDY TOE.—Dissect away loose horn ; Acid. Carbol. ; Liq. Picis ; Blister coronet ; Moisture ; Sole pressure ; Bar shoe.

SEPTICÆMIA.—See *Pyæmia*.

SEROUS CYSTS.—Pressure ; Open ; Seton ; Inject Iodine.

SESSAMOIDITIS.—Rest ; High-heeled shoe ; Cold applications ; Counter-irritation.

SHEEP POX.—See *Variola Ovina*.

SHIVERING.—Incurable ; Use slings.

SHOULDER SLIP.—*Internal* : Purgatives.

*Local* : Rest ; Fomentations ; Anodynes ; Counter-irritation.

SIDE BONES.—Rest ; Bar shoe ; Blister ; Fire ; Neurotomy ; Remove pressure by separating continuity of horn immediately under it.

SIMPLE OPHTHALMIA.—See *Conjunctivitis*.

SIMPLE FEVER.—See *Pyrexia*.

SINUS.—See *Fistula*.

SITFAST.—Foment ; Poultice ; Dissect out ; Cauterize.

SLEEPY STAGGERS.—See *Indigestion*.

SLIPPING.—See *Abortion*.

SMALL-POX.—See *Variola Ovina*.

SORE SHINS.—See *Ostitis* and *Periostitis*.

SORE TEATS.—See *Erythema*, *Mamillarum*.

SORE THROAT.—See *Angina*, *Cynanche*, *Laryngitis*, *Pharyngitis*.

SPASM.—See *Convulsions*.

SPAVIN BOG.—See *Hydrops Articuli*.

SPAVIN BONE.—See *Ostitis*.

SPEED.—See *Emphysema Infectuosum*.

SPEEDY-CUT.—Hot fomentation and antiseptics ; Cold applications and astringents ; Attend to the fitting of shoes ; Regulate pace of horse at work.

SPINAL MENINGITIS or SPINITIS.—See *Myelitis*.

SPLENIC APOPLEXY or FEVER.—See *Anthrax*.

SPLINT.—Counter-irritation ; Ung. Cantharid. ; Ung. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub. ; Pyro puncture ; Periosteotomy ; Remove by bone forceps ; Median neurectomy.

SPLIT PASTER.N.—See *Fracture*.

SPRAIN.—Rest; Relieve tension; Fomentations; Soothing lotions; Liniment. Belladonnæ; Cold applications; Lot. Plumb. Acet.; Counter-irritation.

STAGGERS.—See *Impaction of Omasum, Indigestion, Megrims, Phrenitis*.

STEATORRHŒA.—See *Seborrhœa*.

STERILITY.—*Internal*: Alteratives; Tonics.

*Local*: Artificial impregnation; Change diet and locality; Exercise.

STINGS.—Acid. Carbol.; Ammonia; Aqua Calcis.

STOMATITIS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Antacids; Salines; Vegetable Tonics.

*Local*: Liq. Potass. Bicarb.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Permangan.; Sodii Sulph.; Acid. Tannic.; Alumen.; Touch ulcers with Argent. Nit.; Cupri Sulph.; or Plumbi Acet.

STRANGLES.—*Internal*: Mag. Sulph.; Potass. Bicarb.; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Sodii Salicyl.; Sodii Sulph.; Arsenicum; Ferrum; Quinina; Stimulants; Inhalation of medicated steam.

*Local*: Good hygienic conditions; Liniment. Sapo.; Linim. Ammoniæ; Cantharid.; Fomentations; Poultices; Apply a piece of fresh skin to the abscess; Open abscesses; Antiseptic dressings; Tracheotomy.

*Prophylactic*: Antistrangles Serum and Serovaccination.

STRANGURY.—See also *Cystitis*. *Internal*: Aperients; Demulcents; Potass. Carb.; Sodii Bicarb.; Camphora; Belladonna.

*Local*: Heat and moisture to loins; Fresh Sheepskin; Warm bath; Use catheter carefully.

STAPHYLOMA.—*Internal*: Alteratives; Tonics.

*Local*: Apply Argent. Nit.; Remove by excision.

STRINGHALT.—*Internal*: Nervine Tonics.

*Local*: Aponeurotomy. See *Veterinary Journal*, vol. xv., p. 82, and vol. xviii., p. 192.

STONE.—See *Calculi*.

STRICTURES.—Usually incurable. Operate.

STRICTURES, OESOPHAGUS.—*Internal*: Aperients; and Laxative Foods; Morphia; Feed for the butcher.

*Local*: Carefully introduce probangs, commencing with a small one, and gradually increasing its size; Blister.

SUNSTROKE.—*Internal*: Morphia; Quinine; Sodii Salicylat.

*Local*: Cold baths, and cold swabs to poll.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS.—Sero-vaccination.

*Prophylaxis*: Immunise by injecting Anti-Swine-Erysipelas Vaccine.

SWINE FEVER.—*Internal*: Belæ Tinct.; Sod. Sulphis; Sod. Hyposulphis; Sod. Sulpho-Carbolas.

*Prophylaxis*: Isolate; Clean sty; Free use of disinfectants.

(Report cases to Local Authority.)

SYNCOPE.—See *Collapse*.

SYNOVITIS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Sedatives; Aconitum; Opium.

*Local*: Rest; Fomentations; Anodyne lotions; Opium; Aconitum; Cold applications; Spirit lotions; Blister.

TABES DORSALIS.—See *Louping Ill*.

TABES MESENTERICA.—See *Tuberculosis*.

TENIA (TAPEWORMS).—Areca; Cusso; Ferri Perchlorid.; Filex Mas.; Kamala; Ol. Terebinth.

TENESMUS.—See *Tetanus*.

TENDONS, CONTRACTED.—Projection on toe of shoe; Blister; Tenotomy.

TETANUS.—*Internal*: Aperients; Aloes; Hydrarg. Subchlorid.; Acid. Carbol., 2 to 3 per cent. sol. (subcutaneously); Acid. Hydrocyanic.; Aconitum; Amyl Nitrite; Belladonna; Cannabis Indica; Chloral Hydrate; Chloroform; Conium; Curara; Gelseminum; Potass. Iodid.; Tetanin; Laxative food.

*Local* : Quietude ; Dark box ; Clean and remove any irritant from wounds ; Slings.

*Prophylactic* : The subcutaneous injection of Anti-tetanic serum, also dusting the wounds with Anti-tetanic dusting-powder.

THOROUGH-PIN.—See *Bursa Enlarged*.

THROMBUS FROM VENESECTION.—*Internal* : Aperients.

*Local* : Foment ; Blister.

THRUSH IN MOUTH.—See *Aphtha*.

THRUSH IN HORSE'S FROG.—*Local* : Cleanliness ; Dry floor ; Glycerinum Acid. Carbolici ; Iodoform ; Hydrarg. Subchlorid. ; Picis ; Frog Pressure.

TICKS.—Soap and Sulphur baths ; Arsenic dips ; Acid. Carbol. ; Ol. Picis.

TINEA TONSURANS FAVOSA.—*Internal* : Diuretics ; Tonics.

*Local* : Remove scabs by alkalies, oils, and washing ; Acid. Sulphuros. ; Argent. Nit. ; Creosote ; Cupri Oleatum ; Cocculus Indica Ung. ; Iodi Zinc. ; Iodi Ung. ; Hydrarg. Oleatum ; Hydrarg. Biniod. Ung. ; Hydrarg. Perchlorid. ; Hydrarg. Nitratis ; Ung. Hydrarg. ; Naphthol. Ung. ; Nit. Ung. ; Picis Ung. ; Plumbi Linim. ; Plumbi Acet. Lot. ; Plumb. Iod. ; Thymol ; Good hygiene.

TOOTHACHE.—Acid. Carbol. ; Creosotum ; Chloroform ; Morphine ; Warmth and stimulate externally ; Extract tooth.

TREADS IN HORSE'S FEET.—*Internal* : Laxatives ; Sedatives.

*Local* : Poultice ; Anodynes ; Antiseptics.

TRICHIASIS.—See *Entropium*.

TRICHINOSIS.—Ergot ; Ergotin ; Glycerinum.

TRISMUS.—See *Tetanus*.

TUBERCULOSIS.—*Internal* : Antiseptics ; Bromides ; Iodides ; Mineral and Vegetable Tonics ; Nutritive diet.

TUMOURS.—Extirpation ; Ligature ; Pressure ; Cauterize ; Nitric acid. ; Galvano-puncture ; Actual cautery ; Acid. Acetic. ; Argent. Nit. ; Potass. Caustica.



URNSICK.—See *Hydrocephalus Hydatidius*.

TYMPANITES.—*Internal*: Cathartics; Alcohol; Ammonia compounds; Calx Chlorinata; Chloroform; Creosotum; Ether; Nux Vomica; Potass. Chloras; Sodii Hyposulphit.; Ol. Terebinth.; Zingib.

*Local*: Use Probang, Trocar and Canula.

UDDER, INFLAMMATION OF.—See *Mammitis*.

ULCER.—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Aperients; Nutrients; Salines; Tonics.

*Local*: Rest; Antiseptic dressings; Astringent applications; Caustics.

UMBILICAL CORD INFLAMMATION.—See *Omphalitis*.

UMBILICAL HÆMORRHAGE.—Ligature; Styptics.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—See *Exomphatus*.

UREMIA.—*Internal*: Remove cause; Stimulants.

*Local*: Warmth and good nursing.

URETHRAL CALCULUS.—Inject tepid water; Remove by manipulation; Cut down upon it.

URETHRAL CATARRH.—See *Gonorrhœa*.

URETHRITIS.—See also *Gonorrhœa*. *Internal*: Aperients; Sodii Bicarb.; Demulcents.

*Local*: Fomentation; Anodynes; Astringent injections; Caustics.

URINATION, PROFUSE.—See *Diabetes*.

URINARY CALCULI.—See *Cystic* and *Preputial Calculus*.

URTICARIA.—*Internal*: Aperients; Diuretics; Salines; Acid. Sulphuric.; Acid. Hydrochloric.; Ferri Sulph.; Cinchona; Attend to diet.

*Local*: Alkaline washes; Liq. Calcis; Plumb. Acet. Lot.; Look to hygiene.

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—See *Post Partum Hæmorrhage*.

VAGINITIS.—See also *Leucorrhœa*. *Internal*: Salines; Sedatives and Tonics.



- Local*: Warm fomentations; Injections of warm water; Opium; Potass. Permanganas; Sodii Hyposulphit. ; afterwards astringents.
- VARICOSE VEINS. VARICOCELE.**—Pressure; Cold bathing; Cold wet bandages; Friction; Obliterate or excise the vessel.
- VARIOLA EQUINA.**—*Internal*: Laxatives; Salines; Potass. Chlor.; Potass. Nit.; Sodii Sulph.; Sodii Hyposulphis.
- Local*: Acidulated gargles; Cauterize unhealthy sores.
- VARIOLA OVINA.**—*Internal*: Antiseptics; Salines; Tonics.
- Local*: Isolation; Attend to hygienic conditions.
- (*Report cases to Local Authority.*)
- VARIOLA VACCINIA.** — *Internal*: Laxatives and Salines.
- Local*: Isolation; Teat syphon to draw off milk; Foment udder.
- VENTRAL HERNIA.**—Reduce the hernia and maintain it in position; Cast, cut through the skin and bring the muscular wall together by suture (Catgut) and also the skin; Pressure by means of a bandage.
- VERRUCÆ.**—Remove surgically by knife; Actual cautery; Ligature; Acid. Acetic.; Acid. Chromic.; Acid. Nitric.; Argent. Nit.; Potass. Caustica.
- VERTIGO.**—*Internal*: Cathartics; Salines; Bromides.
- Local*: Cold water dashed on face; Hand-rubbing; Remove any pressure of collar.
- VILLITIS.**—See *Coronitis*.
- VINES.**—See *Parotiditis*.
- VOLVULUS.**—See *Intussusception*. Laparotomy.
- VOMITING.**—*Internal*: Acid. Hydrocyanicum; Alkaline Carbonates; Bromides; Creosotum; Chloroform; Morphia; Hydrarg. c. Creta; Arsenicum.

WARBLES.—See *Æsthiasis*.

WARTS.—See *Verrucæ*.

WEED.—See *Lymphangitis*.

WENS.—See *Scrofula and Tuberculosis*.

WHISTLING IN HORSES.—See also *Laryngismus Paralytica*. Seldom curable.

*Internal*. Arsenic ; Potass. Iodid. ; Tonics.

*Local* : Blister ; Seton ; Galvanism.

WHITES.—See *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITE SKIT or SCOUR.—See also *Gastritis*. Oleaginous purgatives ; Alkalies ; Stomachics.

WINDGALLS.—Pressure ; Bandages ; Friction ; Cold applications ; Blister ; Rest.

WINDSUCKING IN HORSES.—Rarely cured.

*Internal* : Laxatives ; Alkalies ; Vegetable Tonics ; Arsenicum.

*Local* : Neck-strap.

WOOD-EVIL.—See also *Dysentery*.

*Internal* : Cathartics ; Salines ; Stimulants ; Tonics ; Mucilages.

WORMS.—See also *Ascarides*, *Cachexia Aquosa Verminalis*, *Bronchitis Verminalis*, *Filaria*, *Nematelmintha*, *Tænia*.

*Internal* : Anthelmintics and Purgatives.

WOUNDS.—See also *Broken Knees*, *Brushing*, *Gun-shot Wounds*, *Treads*, etc.

*Internal* : Aperients ; Antipyretics ; Tonics.

*Local* : Arrest hæmorrhage ; Remove foreign bodies ; Maintain edges of wound in apposition by bandages, sutures, etc. ; Fomentations ; Poultices ; Antiseptic dressings ; Astringent actions ; Caustics.

YELLOW.—See *Icterus*.

## TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Acaciæ Gummi ...	1	Insol.	—
Acidum Arseniosum	100, cold; 20, boil.	—	—
Benzoicum ...	220, cold; 12, boil.	4	—
Boricum ...	30, cold; 3, boil.	22, rect.	—
Carbolicum ...	15	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Chromicum ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Chrysophanicum	Insol.	Insol.	—
Gallicum ...	100, cold; 3, boil.	8, rect.	—
Acidum Oleicum ...	Insol.	Readily	Sol.
Osmicum ...	50	—	—
Picricum ...	90	—	—
Pyrogallicum ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Salicylicum ...	760, cold; 9, boil.	4, rect.; 15, proof	—
Tannicum ...	$\frac{1}{3}$	—	—
Aconitina ...	150, cold; 50, boil.	—	—
Æther ...	10	—	—
Aceticus ...	10	Very	—
Aloe Barb. ...	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ (75%)	—	—
Socot. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ (50%)	—	—
Aloin ...	60	Freely	—
Alumen ...	12, cold; $\frac{4}{5}$ , boil.	Insol.	—
Ammoniacum ...	Sparingly	24, rect.; 48, proof	—
Ammonii Benz. ...	5	18, rect.	—
Bromid. ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13, rect.	—
Carb. ...	4	Sparingly	—
Chlorid. ...	4	50, rect.	—
Iodid. ...	1	9	—
Nitras ...	Less than its own weight	Sparingly	—
Phosphor. ...	2	Insol. in rect.	—
Amyl Nitras ...	Insol.	In rect.	—
Antifebrin ...	200	Freely	—



## TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Antimonium Nigrum	—	—	—
Sulphuretum ...	Insol.	—	—
Tart. ...	20, cold; 2, boil.	Insol. in absolute; partially in proof	—
Antipyrin ...	1	1	—
Argent. Nit. ...	Half its weight (60° F.)	15, rect.	—
Oxyd. ...	Insol.	—	—
Atropina ...	500	8, rect.	36
Atropinæ Sulphas ...	4	—	—
Salicylas ...	20	—	—
Balsam Peru ...	—	1, rect.	—
Tolu ...	—	Entirely	—
Barii Chlorid. ...	Sol.	—	—
Benzoinum ...	—	In rect.	—
Berberinæ Sulphas	80	—	—
Bismuth Carb. ...	Insol.	—	—
Oxid. ...	Insol.	—	—
Subnit. ...	Insol.	—	—
Borax ...	22, cold; 2, boil.	Insol.	—
Brucina ...	850	Very sol.	—
Bryonia ...	Sol.	Sol.	—
Cadmii Iodid. ...	Sol.	Sol.	—
Caffeina ...	100; less with acid	25, rect.	—
Cajeputi Oleum ...	—	Sol.	—
Calcii Carb. Precip.	Insol.	—	—
Chlorid. ...	In twice its weight	Sol.	—
Hydras ...	900	—	—
Hypophosphis	8	Insol. in rect.	—
Phosp. ...	Insol.	—	—
Calx ...	11.2 grs. in 1 pt. at 60° F.; less sol. in boil.; sugar increases solu- bility	—	—



TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Calx Chlorinata ...	Partially	—	—
Sulphurata ...	Slightly	—	—
Camphora ...	1300	1½, rect.; more in absolute	Freely
Monobromata	Insol.	Sol.	Sol.
Caoutchouc ...	—	—	—
Cantharidin ...	Insol.	—	100, acetic ether
Carmin ...	Insol.	—	—
Caoutchouc ...	—	—	Sol.
Caryophyllum Oleum	—	Sol.	Sol.
Catechu Pallidum ...	Entirely in boil.; 60 parts of 100, cold	—	—
Cera Alba ...	—	Slightly, boil.	Slightly. boil.
Cerevisiæ Fermen- tum	Insol.	—	—
Cerii Oxalas ...	Insol.	—	—
Cetaceum ...	—	Sol.	Slightly. boil.
Chinolini Tartras....	40	—	—
Chloral Hydras. ...	$\frac{1}{3}$	Freely	Sol.
Chloroform. ...	200	16, rect.	Sol.
Chrysarobinum ...	Insol.	—	—
Cinchona Bark ...	—	—	—
Cinchonidinæ Sul- phas	100; more sol. with acid	50	—
Cinchonina ...	Insol.	—	—
Cinchoninæ Hydro- chloras	Very sol.	Very sol.	—
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	54	12, absolute	—



## SOLUBILITY.

Chloro- form.	Turpen- tine.	Glycerine.	Oils.	Acids.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Freely	Sol.	—	Freely	In acetic
—	—	—	Sol.	—
—	—	—	In benzene and carb. bisulph.	—
84	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Sol.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	In strong acetic
—	—	—	—	—
—	Sol.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sol.	—
—	—	—	—	—
4 by weight	—	—	—	—
—	Freely	Will not mix	Sol.	—
—	—	—	—	—
All alka- loids of, are sol.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

## TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Cocaina ... ..	700 or more	Sol.	Sol.
Codeina ... ..	100	Very sol.	—
Conina ... ..	Slightly	—	—
Copaiba ... ..	—	Sol.	Sol.
Creolin ... ..	—	—	Sol.
Creosotum ... ..	1000	Sol.	Freely
Ol. ... ..	—	—	Wholly
Creta Prep. ... ..	Insol.	—	—
Croton. Chloral	100	Freely	—
Hydras			
Croton. Ol. ... ..	—	—	—
Cupri Sulph. ... ..	3	—	—
Delphina ... ..	Almost insol.	Sol.	Sol.
Digitalein (of Schmiedeberg)	Sol.	—	—
Digitalinum ..	Insol.	Sol.	Insol.
Elaterinum ... ..	Insol.	Hot.	—
Elemi ... ..	—	Rect.	—
Emetina ... ..	Sparingly	—	—
Ergotinum ... ..	Freely	—	—
Ethideni Dichloridum	300	—	—
Eucalypti Oleum ...	A trace	Sol.	—
Exalgin ... ..	60	—	—
Ferri et Ammonii Citras	$\frac{1}{2}$	Insol.	—
Ferri et Quiniæ Citras	$\frac{1}{2}$	Insol.	—
Ferri Arsenias ...	Insol.	—	—
Carb. Sacch. ...	Insol.	—	—
Iodid. ... ..	1	—	—
Oxid. Mag. ... ..	Insol.	—	—
Perox. Humid.	Insol.	—	—



TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Ferri Perox. Hydrat.	Insol.	—	—
Phosp. ...	Insol.	—	—
Sulphas ...	1½	Insol.	—
Tart. ...	—	Sparingly	—
Fixed Oils ...	—	—	—
Galla... ..	40, boil.	—	—
Gutta Percha ...	—	—	—
Hydrarg. Ammonia- tum	Insol.	Insol.	Insol.
Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.	Insol. ; sol. in Pot. Iodid. Sol.	Sparingly	Sol.
Iodid. Nit. ...	Insol.	—	—
Oxid. Flav. ...	Insol.	—	—
Oxid. Rub. ...	—	—	—
Perchlor. ...	19	7; 4, rect.	—
Rub. ...	Insol.	—	—
Subehloridum...	Insol.	Insol.	Insol.
Sulphuretum ...	Insol.	Insol.	—
Hydroquinone ...	20	—	—
Hyoscyaminæ Sulph.	Freely	—	—
Iodoform ...	Insol.	80, rect.	8, ab- solute
Iodum ...	7000, but sol. in Sol. of Pot. Iod. or Sod. Chlor.	12	10 4
Juniperi Ol. ..	—	10	—
Kamala ...	—	Sol.	Sol.
Kino ...	1½	—	—
Lithii Carbonas ...	100	Insol.	—
Citras ...	2½	—	—

## SOLUBILITY.

Chloro- form.	Turpen- tine.	Glycerine.	Oils.	Acids.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Sol.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	Sol.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Sol.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	In HCl
—	—	1½, by weight	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	60, almond and vaseline; 14, eucalyptus	—
—	Sol.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE O

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Magnesia ...	Almost insol.	—	—
Magnesia Carb. ...	Insol.	—	—
Sulph. ...	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	—	—
Mana ...	5	120	—
Mastiche ...	Insol.	—	Sol.
Menthol ...	Sparingly	$\frac{2}{3}$ , rect.	Sol.
Morphina ...	In Caustic Potash Sol.	In boil.	Insol.
Acetas ...	6	100	—
Hydrochloras ...	26	90	—
Tartras ...	10	—	—
Moschus ...	—	—	Sol.
Myrrh ...	Partially	Sol.	—
Napthalin ...	Insol.	Hot	Sol.
Napthol ...	Sparingly in hot	Sol.	Sol.
Narceina ...	400	Very	Insol.
Narcotina ...	Insol.	100, rect.	125
Nicotina ...	Sol.	Sol.	Sol.
Olivæ Ol. ...	—	—	2
Papaverina ...	Insol.	—	Sol.
Paraffinum Dumum	—	Slightly	Sol.
Molle ...	—	—	Sol.
Phenacetinum ...	Sparingly	20	—
Phosphorus ...	Insol.	320, absolute	150, abso lute
Physostigmina ...	Slightly	—	—
Pix Burgundica ...	—	—	—
Liquida ...	—	In its own bulk of rect.	—

## SOLUBILITY.

Chloro- form.	Turpen- tine.	Glycerine.	Oils.	Acids.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Sol.	Sol.	—	—	—
Sol.	—	Insol.	In fixed and vol.	—
—	—	—	—	Sol.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	In fixed and vol. and fats	—
Sol.	—	—	8, olive and lard; 80, vaseline	—
—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
100	Sol.	—	In 100 of olive, almond, castor. and most fixed oils and fats	—
—	—	—	180, vaseline	—
—	—	—	—	In twice its weight of glacial acetic
—	—	—	—	—



## TABLE OF

One part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Plumbi Acet. ...	2½	—	—
Carb. ...	Insol.	—	—
Iodid. ...	In boil.	—	—
Nitras ...	Sol.	Sol.	—
Oxid. ...	—	—	—
Podophyllin Resina	—	Sol.	—
Potassa Caust. ...	1½	Sol.	—
Sulphurata ...	Sol.	—	—
Potassii Acet. ...	$\frac{7}{16}$	2, proof	—
Bicarb. ...	3	Insol.	—
Bichromas ...	10	—	—
Bromid. ...	2	90, rect.	—
Carb. ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	Insol.	—
Chlor. ...	16, cold; 2, boil.	—	—
Citras ...	—	Insol.	—
Iodid. ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	16, rect.	—
Permang. ...	16	—	—
Sulph. ...	10, cold; 4, boil.	Insol.	—
Tart. ...	$\frac{4}{5}$	Insol.	—
Acida	200, cold; 18, boil.	Insol.	—
Quineti Sulph. ...	60 grs. require 60 mins. of Dil. Sulph. Acid for sol. of 2 oz. of water	—	—
Quinetum ...	Slightly; readily with acid	90	—
Quinidinæ Sulph. ...	350; more with acid	32, absolute	—
Quinina ...	Slightly, and in aqueous ammoniac	Sol.	Sol.
Quininæ Arsenias ...	Slightly	—	—
Hydrobromas Acid	6	—	—



## TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Quininæ Hydrochloras Acid	6	—	—
Iodid. ...	Slightly	—	—
Acida ...	Freely	—	—
Lactas ...	10	—	—
Salicylas ...	Sparingly	—	—
Sulphas ...	740, cold	100, rect.	—
Sulphocarbolas	680	74	—
Quinoidina ...	Insol.	—	—
Resina ...	—	—	—
Resorcinum ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Rosmarini Ol. ...	—	1	—
Saccharum ...	$\frac{1}{10}$	100, rect.	—
Lactis ...	5, cold; 3, boil.	—	—
Salicinum ...	20	—	Insol.
Salol ...	Insol.	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Santoninum ...	Almost insol.	50	—
Scammoniæ Resina	—	—	Sol.
Scammonium	—	Almost entirely in boil. rect.	—
Sevum Preparatum	—	In boil.	—
Soda Caustica ...	Sol.	—	—
Tartarata ...	2	Insol.	—
Sodii Benzoas ...	2	—	—
Biboras ...	22, cold; 2, boil.	Insol.	—
Bicarb. ...	10	—	—
Bromid. ...	2	16, rect.	—
Carb. ...	2	Insol.	—
Chlorid. ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Insol.	—
Hypophosph. ...	2	Sparingly	—
Iodid. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	—
Nit. ...	1	—	—

## SOLUBILITY.

Chloro- form.	Turpen- tine.	Glycerine.	Oils.	Acids.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	40	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Sol. in diluted, but cannot be diluted
—	In its own weight	—	—	—
—	—	—	20	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	100, castor	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE OF

One Part is Soluble in—	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Sodii Phosph. ...	5	—	—
Salicylas ...	1	4½, rect.	—
Sulph. ...	3	Insol.	—
Sulphocarbolas ...	5	—	—
Strychnina ...	6000, very slightly	Insol. in absolute; 100, proof	Insol.
Strychninæ Acetas	80	—	—
Nitras ...	70	—	—
Sulphas ...	80	—	—
Acida ...	36	—	—
Sulphur ...	Insol.	—	—
Sulphuris Iodid. ...	Insol.	—	—
Terebinthinæ Ol. ...	—	10, rect.	—
Thalline ...	7	—	—
Thymol ...	800	½, rect.	Sol.
Tragacantha ...	Sparingly	—	—
Vaselinum ...	Insol.	Slightly	Freely
Veratrina ...	Nearly insol.	11	6
Zinci Acet. ...	2½	—	—
Bromid. ...	Very	—	—
Carb. ...	Insol.	—	—
Chlorid. ...	$\frac{2}{5}$	—	—
Oxid. ...	Insol.	—	—
Sulph. ...	$\frac{7}{16}$	Insol.	—
Sulphocarbolas ...	2	—	—
Valerian ...	120	—	—



## TABLE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR AGENTS.

(AFTER DR. T. KITT.)

### I. BACTERIÆMIAS, SEPTICÆMIAS.

- Bacillus avisepticus* (*Bacterium avisepticum* s. *avicidum*), septicæmia of birds and rabbits (chicken cholera).  
*B. pleurisepticus*, sporadic and epidemic septicæmia of all domestic animals (*B. bovisepiticus*, *sui-septicus*), deer and cattle plagues (*Pasteurellosis bovis*).  
*B. anthracis*, anthrax of domestic animals and man.  
*B. œdematis maligni*, spreading gangrene of domestic animals and man.  
*B. sarcophysematos bovis*, symptomatic anthrax of cattle.  
*B. gastromycosis ovis*, bradsot of sheep. (Bradsot is a disease of sheep in Northern Europe, by many regarded as a form of symptomatic anthrax.)  
*B. pestis tarandi*, reindeer plague.  
*B. rhusiopathiæ suis*, swine erysipelas.  
*B. suipestifer*, hog cholera.  
*B. pestis buboniæ*, human bubonic plague, transmissible to swine and rats.

### II. TOXIC INFECTIONS.

- Bacillus tetani*, tetanus in all animals and man.  
*B. botulinus*, sausage-poisoning in man.  
*B. enteritidis*, meat-poisoning in man.  
*B. dysenterici vitulorum*, diarrhœa in calves.  
*Vibrio Metschnikovi*, vibrio cholera of chickens  
(*Microspira Metschnikovi*, irregular).



### III. INFLAMMATORY AND PYOGENIC ORGANISMS.

*Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* (*albus*, *flavus*, *citreus*), suppuration of wounds, furunculosis.

*Streptococcus phlogogenes* s. *pyogenes* (various forms), suppuration of wounds.

*Micrococcus tetragenus*, umbilical suppuration in calves.

*Bacillus mallei*, glanders in horses and man.

*B. lymphangitidis ulcerosæ*, lymphangitis in horses.

*Saccharomyces farcininosus*, furunculosis in horses.

*Streptothrix farcini bovis*, furunculosis in cattle (Nocard's pseudo-tuberculous nodules in the skin and viscera of cattle).

*Streptococcus equi*, contagious coryza of the horse.

*Bacillus acneos equi*, contagious pustular dermatitis of horse.

*Bacterium phlegmasiæ uberis* (a number of varieties), mastitis in the cow.

*Streptococcus mastitidis* (a number of varieties), mastitis in the cow.

*Micrococcus mastitidis gangrænosæ ovis*, mastitis of sheep.

*Bacillus pyelonephritidis bovis*, nephritis of cow.

*B. pyocyaneus*, purulent inflammation.

*B. coli communis* (a number of varieties), various forms of cellulitis, mastitis, nephritis, and enteritis.

*Bothryomyces ascoformans*, suppuration and granuloma formation in horse.

*Cladothrix canis*, various suppurations in the dog.

### IV. DIPHTHERITIC NEUROSES.

*Bacillus necrophorus*, traumatic necrosis, multiple coagulation necrosis of mucous membranes, liver, and lungs in cow, horse, and sheep.

*B. diphtheriæ columbarum*, pigeon diphtheria.

- B. diphtheriæ avium*, chicken diphtheria.  
*B. diphtheriæ hominis*, diphtheria in man, exceptionally in cats and birds.

#### V. TUBERCULOSIS AND ACTINOMYCOSIS.

- Bacillus tuberculosis* of man and the lower animals (varieties in birds and cold-blooded animals).  
*B. bronchiolitidis vituli*, cheesy pseudo-tuberculosis of the lungs in the cow.  
*B. pseudotuberculosis ovis*, in sheep.  
*Actinomyces bovis*, actinomycosis of cow (with varieties).  
*Streptothrix capræ*, pseudo-tuberculosis of the goat.

#### VI. SPECIFIC DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

- Bacillus abortivus vaccarum*, epidemic abortion of cows.  
*Micrococcus abortivus equi*, epidemic abortion of mares.  
*Streptococcus vaginalis vaccarum*, contagious vaginitis of cows.  
*(Trypanosoma equiperdum s. flagelose)*, contagious dourine in horse.  
*[Spirochæta pallida, syphilis in man.]*

#### VII. PLEUROPNEUMONIA.

- The infectious agent of contagious pleuropneumonia of the cow.

#### VIII. EPIDEMIC DISEASES CAUSED BY ULTRAMICROSCOPIC AGENTS.

- Contagium of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, swine, sheep, and transmissible to man.  
 Contagium of cattle plague.  
 Contagium of small-pox in man, transmissible to cow, horse, rabbits.

Contagium of sheep pox.

Contagium of rabies of dog, transmissible to man and all mammals.

Contagium of Lombardy chicken plague.

## IX. DISEASES DUE TO FLAGELLATA, PIROPLASMATA, AND SPOROZOA.

*Trypanosoma Evansi*, surra in domestic animals in India.

*T. Brucei*, nagana in Africa.

*T. equiperdum*, dourine in horses.

*T. Theileri*, African cattle plague.

[*T. Gambiense*, African sleeping sickness in man.]

*Piroplasma equi*, African equine malaria.

[*Plasmodium* of human malaria—tertian, quartan, and æstivo-autumnal types.]

*Piroplasma bigeminum*, epidemic hæmoglobinuria of cattle.

*P. parvum*, Rhodesian fever.

*P. canis*, infectious jaundice of dog.

*P. ovis*, red-water in sheep.

*Sarcosporidia major* and *minor*, parasites of muscle and cellular tissue in swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses.

*Coccidium oviforme*, dysentery of cow, intestinal and biliary duct parasite of rabbit (also in man and dog).

## X. DISEASES DUE TO MOULD FUNGI.

*Monilia candida*, thrush in man and birds.

*Trichophyton tonsurans* (numerous varieties), bald patches in cow, man, and dog.

*Achorion Schönleini* (numerous varieties), favus in man and lower animals.

*Dermatomyces gallinarum*, scab of cock's comb.

*Aspergillus fumigatus* and *niger*, pulmonary mycosis of birds (exceptionally in horse and cow).

## TABLE OF PARASITIC ARTHROPODA OF ANIMALS.

(FROM DR. KITT'S 'COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY,'  
AFTER NEUMANN.)

### I. INSECTS (INSECTA).

#### 1. BLOOD-SUCKING FLIES ATTACKING THE SKIN.

- Culex pipiens* (and other gnats) in man.  
*Simulia reptans*, horse (mucous membranes of the head).  
*S. maculatum*, horse, ruminants, man.  
*Tabanus* (breeze flies), *T. bovinus*, *morio*, *autumnalis*, *bromius*, *rusticus*, *fulvus*, *albipes*, horse, ruminants, and man.  
*T. tropicus* is said to convey the *Trypanosoma Evansii*, causing surra.  
*Hæmatopota pluvialis* (the clegg), horse, ruminants, and man.  
*Chrysops cæcutiens* (blinding chrysops), horse, ruminants, and man.  
*Musca domestica* (common fly), *vaccina* (cow fly), *bovina* (ox fly), *carnifex* (executioner), all animals.  
*Stomoxys calcitrans*, *ferox*, *irritans*, *serrata*, horse and ruminants.  
*Hydrotæa meteorica* (storm fly), horse.  
*Glossina morsitans* (tsetse), horse and ruminants; can transmit the *Trypanosoma Brucei* from one animal to another, causing nagana or tsetse-fly disease.  
*Hippobosca equina*, horse, ruminants, and dog.  
*Melophagus ovinus* (tick), sheep.

## 2. FLIES PARASITIC UPON OR BENEATH THE SKIN IN LARVAL STAGE.

*Calliphora vomitoria* (blue-flesh fly), various domestic animals.

*Sarcophaga carnaria* (grey carnivorous fly), *magnifica*, man and animals.

*Lucilia Cæsar*, *sericata*, causing "the fly," or "maggots"), *macillaria*, man and animals.

*Ochromyia anthropophaga* (cayor fly), dog, cat, goat, and man.

*Hypoderma lineata* (striped), sheep, cow.

*H. tarandi*, reindeer.

*H. bovis* (warble fly), cattle (even into the spinal canal).

*H. equi* s. *silenus* (subcutaneous bot-like maggot), horse, ass.

*Dermatobia noxialis*, ox, dog.

## 3. FLIES WHOSE LARVÆ ARE PARASITIC IN THE INTESTINES AND BODY-CAVITIES.

*Gastrophilus equi* (bot or breeze fly), stomach and pharynx of horse.

*G. hæmorrhoidalis*, stomach and rectum of horse.

*G. pecorum*, stomach and rectum of horse.

*G. nasalis* s. *duodenalis*, duodenum of horse.

*G. flavipes*, stomach of ass.

*G. elephantis*, stomach of elephant.

*Æstrus ovis* (*Cephalomyia ovis*), nasal and brain cavities of sheep and probably goat.

## 4. FLEAS (APHANIPTERA): AFFECT ONLY DOG, CAT, RABBIT, FOWLS, AND PIGEONS.

*Pulex irritans*, dog, cat, and man.

*P. serraticeps* (dog flea), dog.

*P. gonioccephalus*, rabbit and hare.

*P. avium* (bird flea), chickens, pigeons, and other birds.

*P. cheopis*, plague-carrier, occurs on rats, chiefly in India.

*P.* (s. *Sarcopsylla*) *penetrans*, man and domestic animals (tropical).

*Sarcopsylla gallinacea*, domestic fowls in tropics.

# 5. LICE (HEMIPTERA), GIVING RISE TO PHTHIRIASIS PEDICULAR DISEASE, OR LOUSINESS.

*Hæmatopinus macrocephalus*, horse.

*H. eurysternus*, cattle.

*H. vituli*, cattle.

*H. stenopsis*, goat.

*H. suis*, pig.

*H. cameli*, camel.

*H. pilliferus*, dog.

*H. latus*, dog.

*H. ventricosis*, rabbit.

# 6. PARASITES OF HAIR AND FEATHERS.

*Trichodectes pilosus*, horse.

*T. pubescens* (*T. parumpilosus*), horse.

*T. scalaris*, cattle.

*T. sphærocephalus*, sheep.

*T. climax*, goat.

*T. latus*, dog.

*T. subrostratus*, cat.

*Melophagus ovinus*, vide Blood-sucking Diptera.

*Gyropus gracilis*, ovalis, guinea-pig.

*Goniodes dissimilis*, *Burnetti* ; *Goniocotes hologasti*,  
*gigas* ; *Lipeurus variabilis*, *heterographus* ;  
*Menopon pallidum*, *biseriatum*, all on the hen.

*Goniodes stylifer*, *polytrapezius*, *Menopon biseriatum*,  
turkey.

*Goniodes numidianus*, *rectangulatus*, *Lipeurus*  
*numidiæ*, *Menopon numidiæ*, guinea-fowl.

*Goniodes falcicornis*, *parviceps*, *rectangulatus*,  
*Menopon phæostomum*, peacock.



- Goniodes colchicus, truncatus, chrysocephalus, Lipeurus variabilis, Menopon productum, biseriatum, pheasant.*  
*G. minor, compar, Lipeurus barulus, Colpocephalus longicaudum, Menopon latum, biseriatum, pigeon.*  
*Docophorus icterodes, adustus, Lipeurus jejunos, anseris, Trinoton conspurcatum, continuum, goose.*  
*D. icterodes, squalidus, Trinotum luridum, Menopon obscurum, duck.*  
*Ornithobius bucephalus, swan.*

## II. SPIDERS (ARACHNIDA).

### 1. MITES : PARASITES UPON THE SKIN.

- Demodex s. Acarus folliculorum canis, cati, suis, capræ, ovis, etc., in the sebaceous glands and hair-follicles.*  
*Sarcoptes major, s. scabiei communis, in and beneath the epithelium, in horse, dog, sheep, goat, camel, monkey, and man.*  
*S. minor, cat and rabbit.*  
*Dermatocoptes communis, horse, cow, and sheep ; also in goats.*  
*D. cuniculi, in ear of rabbit.*  
*Dermatophagus communis, horse, sheep.*  
*D. auricularum felis, cat.*  
*D. auricularum canis, dog.*  
*D. auricularum cuniculi, rabbit.*  
*Dermatoryctes mutans, fowls, foot itch.*  
*Sarcoptes lævis, pigeons and fowls.*  
*Epidermoptes bilobatus and bifurcatus, fowls.*  
*Harpirhynchus nidulans, pigeons (in the feather follicles).*  
*Hypodectes columbarum, pigeons (subcutaneous connective tissue and body-cavities).*



- Laminosioptes cysticola*, fowls (connective tissue).  
*Cystodites nudus*, fowls, pheasants (air-spaces, lungs, liver, kidneys).  
*Syringophilus bipectinatus*, fowls and pigeons.  
*S. uncinatus*, peacocks (quills of feathers).  
*Analges minor*, fowls (quills of feathers).  
*Dimorphus columbæ*, pigeon.  
*Leptus autumnalis* (harvest bug) the larval hexapod of the *Trombidium holosericum*, dog and man.  
*Dermanyssus avium*, birds, man, dog, cat, horse, cow's ear.  
*Gamasus pteropoides*, rabbit, mole, field-mouse, and cow's ear.  
*Cheyletus parasitivorax*, rabbit.

## 2. TICKS (IXODIDÆ): SUCKING BLOOD FROM SKIN.

- Ixodes ricinus* and *hexagonus*, man, horse, dog, cat, ruminants, birds. Carries cattle redwater in Europe.  
*Boophilus annulatus* s. *Boophilus bovis* (Blue Tick), cattle, deer, goats, horses. Carries parasites of Texas fever, or bovine piroplasmosis (*Piroplasma bigeminum*) of America.  
*R. decoloratus* (South Africa), also carry piroplasmata (*R. Australis*).  
*R. appendiculatus*, conveys East Coast or Rhodesian fever (*Piroplasma parvum*) of Africa.  
*R. bursa*, carries the parasite of "Carçeg," or ovine piroplasmosis.  
*R. sanguineus*, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Carries *Piroplasma canis*.  
*Hyalomma Ægyptium*, said to carry the microbe of "ox farey" from one beast to another in North Africa.  
*Amblyomma Americanum* (Lone Star tick), cattle and man.  
*A. variegatum*, cattle, sheep, horse, and even man (Africa).

*Dermacentor reticulatus*, sheep, cattle, horse, goat, man (America).

*D. electus*, dog (America).

*Hæmaphysalis punctata* (common sheep tick), sheep, sometimes on cattle, goat, horse, and dog.

*H. Leachi*, carries the organism of malignant jaundice (*Piroplasmosis canis*) of dogs in Africa.

*Argas reflexus* s. *marginatus*, pigeon.

*A. miniatus* (chicken tick), sometimes on cattle (South America).

*A. persicus*, fowl. Carries *Spirochæta gallinarum*.

*Ornithodoros Megnini*, man, cattle, sheep, horse, ass, and dog's ear.

*O. Savignyi*, horse, cattle, goat, and even man (Africa).

*O. monbata*, attacks man (Africa). Carries *Spirochæta Duttoni*.

*O. turicata*, ox, horse, pig, llama, man.

### 3. PENTASTOMES OF THE VISCERA.

*Linguatula tænioides*, dog, wolf, horse, goat, man (nasal passages).

The larval form, *L. denticulata*, ruminants, horse, cat, rodents (mesenteric lymph nodes, lungs, liver).

## TABLE OF WORMS (HELMINTHES) PARASITIC IN ANIMALS

### I. FLATWORMS (PLATYHELMINTHES).

#### 1. TAPE WORMS (CESTODES).

- Anoplocephala* s. *Tænia plicata*, horse (small intestine).
- A. perfoliata*, horse (cæcum and colon).
- A. mamillana*, horse.
- Moniezia expansa*, ruminants.
- M. planisuma*, ruminants.
- M. Benedini* ruminants.
- M. Neumanni*, ruminants.
- M. trigonophora*, ruminants.
- M. denticulata*, ruminants.
- M. alba*, ruminants.
- Thysanosoma ortinoides*, sheep.
- T. Giardi*, cow and sheep (hog).
- Stilesia centripunctata*, sheep.
- S. globipunctata*, sheep.
- Tænia marginata*, dog ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus tenuicollis*, ruminants and hog.
- T. serrata*, dog ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus pisiformis*, hare, rabbit.
- T. echinococcus*, dog, jackal, wolf ; bladder worm, *Echinococcus polymorphus*, man, ruminants, hog.
- T. cænurus*, dog ; bladder worm, *Cænurus cerebralis*, ruminants, horse.
- Dipylidium caninum* (*Tænia cucumerina*), dog, eat man ; bladder worm, *Cryptocytis trichodectis* and *pulicis*, larvæ of dog fleas and ticks.
- Mesocestoides lineatus* (*Tænia litterata*), dog, fox, cat.

- Tænia serialis*, dog ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus* s. *cænurus serialis*, rabbit.
- T. Krabbei*, dog ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus tarandi*, reindeer.
- Bothriocephalus latus*, man, dog, cat ; larva plerocercoid of fishes.
- B. cordatus* and *fuscus*, dog.
- Tænia crassicollis*, cat ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, mouse.
- Dipylidium Chyzeri*, *Pasquali*, *Trinchesii*, cat.
- Tænia solium*, man ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, pig, dog, cat, sheep, roe, polar bear, rat, man.
- T. inermis* hom. s. *mediocanellata* s. *saginata*, man ; bladder worm, *Cysticercus inermis*, cow.
- Drepanidiotænia infundibuliformis*, fowl.
- Dicranotænia sphenoides*, fowl.
- Davainea proglottina*.
- D. tetragona*, *cesticillus ectinobothrida*, fowl ; *Friedbergeri*, pheasant.
- Bothriotænia longicollis*, fowl.
- Drepanidiotænia lanceolata*, *setigera*, *fasciata*, *anatina*, *gracilis*, *Krabbei*, *tenuirostris*, goose and duck.
- Dicranotænia furcigera*, *megalops*, *coronula*, duck.
- Mesocestoides imbutiformis*, duck.
- Echinocotyle Rosseteri*, duck.
- Davainea crassula*, pigeon.
- Bothriocephalus columbarum*, pigeon.

## 2. FLUKE WORMS (TREMATODA).

*Fasciola hepatica*, *Distomum hepaticum*, ruminants, swine, ass, horse, rodents, man (liver—errant examples in lungs and musculature).

Stages of development: Ovum, or egg ; ciliated, free-swimming embryo ; nurse, germ sac, sporocyst (*redia*) ; migrating tailed larva

- (*cercaria*); encysted resting larva (*pupa*); sexually mature fluke (*fasciola*).  
*F. lanceolata*, *Distomum* s. *Dicrocoelium lanceolatum*, ruminants, swine, rodents (liver).  
*F. magna*, cow, elk, deer (liver) (America, Italy).  
*Distomum truncatum*, *albidum*, and *felineum*, cat (liver).  
*Agamodistomum suis*, hog (muscles).  
*Distomum echinostomum alatum*, ducks and other water-fowl, exceptionally dog (intestine).  
*Amphistoma conicum*, ruminants (first stomach).  
*A. Collinsii*, horse (intestine) (Egypt).  
*Gastrodiscus Sonsinoi*, horse (intestine) (Egypt).  
*Monostoma verrucosum*, duck, fowl, goose.  
*M. attenuatum*, goose (intestine).  
*Distoma oxycephalum*, duck, fowl, goose (intestine).  
*D. dilatatum*, *armatum*, *lineare*, *ovatum*, *commutat-*  
*tum*, fowl (intestine).  
*Holostoma erraticum*, duck (intestine).  
*Distomum hæmatobium* s. *crassum* (*Bilharzia crassa*), cattle, sheep, monkey (urinary organs, intestine) (Mediterranean borders).  
*Distomum Westermanni*, cat, [man] (lungs).  
*D. heterophyses*, dog (intestine) (Japan).  
*D. pancreaticum*, cow, sheep (Japan).

## II. ROUND WORMS (NEMATHELMINTHES).

### 1. ACANTHOCEPHALID WORMS (THORN-HEADED WORMS).

- Ecchinorrhynchus gigas*, hog, man (intestine).  
*E. polymorphus*, goose, duck (intestine).

## 2. COMMON ROUND WORMS (NEMATODA).

- Ascaris megalocephala*, horse, ass (intestine).  
*A. mystax*, dog, cat (stomach, intestine).  
*A. lumbricoides*, man (intestine).  
*A. suilla*, hog (intestine).  
*A. vituli*, cow (intestine).  
*A. ovis*, sheep (intestine).  
*Heterakis maculosa*, pigeon (intestine).  
*H. inflexa*, fowl, turkey (intestine).  
*H. papillosa* s. *vesicularis*, fowl, peacock, guinea-fowl, turkey (intestine).  
*H. differens*, fowl (intestine).  
*H. dispar*, duck, goose (intestine).  
*Gnathostoma hispidum*, hog (stomach).

## 3. PIN WORMS (OXYURIDÆ).

- Oxyuris vermicularis* dog, man (rectum).  
*O. curvula*, *mastigodes*, horse (colon and rectum).  
*O. ambigua*, rabbit (cæcum).

## 4. STRONGYLUS WORMS (STRONGYLIDÆ).

- Eustrongylus gigas*, dog, horse, cow (kidneys, peritoneum, heart, liver).  
*E. tubifex*, duck (intestine).  
*Strongylus armatus* s. *Sclerostomum armatum*, horse (intestine); peritoneum (larvæ and embryo wander into the arteries, brain, testes). *Str. armatus* has recently been subdivided by Sticker into three species: *Scler. bidentatum*, *edentatum*, *quadridentatum*.  
*S. tetracanthus* (*Scler. tetracanthus*), horse (large intestine).  
*Sclerostomum hypostomum*, ruminants (large intestine).  
*Strongylus contortus*, ruminants (abomasum, small intestines).



- S. Ostertagi* (*S. convolutus*), cow, sheep, goat (abomasum).  
*S. Urvicornis*, sheep, cow (?) (abomasum).  
*S. gracilis*, sheep, cattle (abomasum).  
*S. Curticæi*, cow, sheep (abomasum, small intestine).  
*S. oncophorus*, cow (abomasum and small intestines).  
*S. Harkeri*, cow (abomasum).  
*S. retortæformis*, ruminants, hare, rabbit (abomasum, small intestines).  
*S. filicollis*, sheep (small intestines).  
*S. ventricosus*, cattle, deer (small intestines).  
*S. radiatus*, cow (small intestines).  
*S. inflatus*, cow (colon).  
*S. Azei*, ass (stomach).  
*S. hypostomus*, sheep, goat (intestine).  
*S. filaria*, sheep, goat, fallow-deer, red-deer (bronchi, lungs).  
*S. paradoxus*, hog, sheep (bronchi, lungs).  
*S. commutatus*, sheep, goat, hare (lungs, bronchi).  
*S. micrurus*, cow, horse, red-deer, fallow-deer, (bronchi, lungs).  
*S. Arnfieldii*, horse (lungs).  
*S. sagittatus*, red-deer (lungs).  
*S. capillaris*, goat, sheep, chamois (bronchi, lungs).  
*S. dentatus*, hog (large intestine).  
*S. rabidus*, hog (America).  
*S. annulatus* (*Strongylus* s. *Filaria tracheo-bronchialis*), dog (air-passages).  
*S. vasorum canis*, dog (bloodvessels).  
*S. pussilus*, cat (lungs).  
*S. tenuissimus*, horse (stomach).  
*S. leporum*, hare, rabbit (stomach) (America).  
*S. tenuis*, goose (cæcum).  
*S. nodularis*, goose (pharynx).  
*Strongylus* s. *Syngamus trachealis*, *bronchialis*, fowl, pheasant, goose, duck, horse, etc. (air-passages).  
*Dochmius trigonocephalus*, dog, cat (intestine).



- D. stenocephalus*, dog (intestine).  
*D. tubæformis*, cat (intestine).  
*D. bovis* s. *Æsophagostoma vesiculosum*, cow (intestine).  
*Æsophagostoma columbianum*, sheep, deer (intestine).  
*Uncinaria cernua*, sheep, goat (intestine).  
*Ollulanus tricuspis*, cat (stomach, embryos in lung).  
*Strongyloides intestinalis* s. *Anguillula stercoralis*, man, fowls (intestine).  
*Anguillula vivipara*, horse (colon).  
*Rhabdonema longum*, sheep, hog (intestine).

#### 5. WHIP WORMS (TRICHOTRACHELIDÆ).

- Trichocephalus dispar*, man, dog.  
*T. affinis*, ruminants (large intestine).  
*T. crenatus*, hog (large intestine).  
*T. depressiusculus*, dog (large intestine).  
*Trichosoma ærophilum*, cat (trachea, bronchi).  
*T. felis cati*, cat (urinary bladder).  
*T. longicolle*, fowls (cæcum and rectum).  
*T. annulatum*, fowls (pharynx).  
*T. contortum*, duck (crop, pharynx).  
*T. collare*, fowls (intestine).  
*T. tenuissimum* and *brevicolle*, pigeon (small intestine).  
*Trichina spiralis*, hog, rat, man, all carnivora (intestine, embryos, and undeveloped trichinellæ in muscle).

#### 6. FILARIÆ (FILARIIDÆ).

- Filaria papillosa* s. *equina*, horse (peritoneum, pleura).  
*F. terebra*, cow, deer (peritoneum, eye).  
*F. lachrymalis*, horse, cow (conjunctival sac).  
*F. immitis*, dog (heart) (Asia, America).

*Filaria* s. *Spiroptera sanguinolenta*, dog (stomach, aneurisms, pharynx).

*Filaria* s. *Spiroptera strongylina*, hog (stomach).

*Filaria* s. *Spiroptera megastoma* and *microstoma*, horse (stomach); *Gongylonema scutatum*, sheep, cow, horse (pharynx); *G. pulchrum*, hog (pharynx and tongue).

*Filaria* s. *Onchocerca reticulata*, horse (tendons, ligamentum nuchæ).

*F. hæmorrhagica*, horse (skin).

*Dermofilaria irritans*, horse skin).

*Filaria uncinata*, goose (pharynx, crop, intestine).

*F. nasuta*, fowl (crop).

*Filaria* s. *Dispharagus spiralis*, fowl (pharynx, crop).

*Tropidocera inflata*, duck (crop).

#### 7. ANNELIDES (ANNELIDA).

*Hæmopsis sanguisuga*, horse (pharynx).

*For Table of the Composition of Milk of Various Animals, see p. 215.*

TABLE OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE  
ASH OF MILK IN 100 PARTS.

Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	23.4
Potash	...	...	...	23.5
Lime	...	...	...	17.3
Potassic Chloride	...	...	...	14.0
Soda	...	...	...	7.0
Sodic Chloride	...	...	...	4.7
Magnesia	...	...	...	2.1
Ferric Oxide	...	...	...	0.5
Other Matter	...	...	...	2.5
				<hr/> 100.0

The average albuminoid ratio of the milk of different animals is about 1 : 3.4, reckoning 10 lb. of milk sugar = 9 of starch.

Cow's milk is neutral—that of carnivora acid in reaction.

Specific gravity of cow's milk varies from 1028 to 1032.

Pure milk, rich in fats, has a low specific gravity.

The strippings, or the last portion drawn in milking, is the richest in fats; the evening's milk is also slightly richer than the morning's.

TO TEST PURITY OF MILK.—100 grms. weight of milk evaporated down on a porcelain crucible should leave a residue of 12 grms. weight; if the residue is only 6 grms., then the milk must have been adulterated with its own weight of water. 550 gallons may be considered a fair average yield per cow per annum.

Condensed milk contains water 22.5, carbohydrates 53.9, albuminoids 11.2, fats 12.4.

TABLE OF PULSE AND RESPIRATIONS.

Animal.	Number of Pul-sations per Minute.	Number of Re-spira-tions per Minute.	Remarks.
Horse ...	34-40	8-12	The frequency of the pulse and respirations, even in repose, depends somewhat upon the temperature of the air, stable, or house, and whether before or after feeding, etc.
Ox ...	40-60	12-16	
Sheep ...	60-80	20-30	
Pig ...	55-75	20-30	
Dog ..	70-90	15-25	

TABLE OF ŒSTRUM.

Animal.	Duration of Œstrum.	Return after Parturition.	Return if not Impregnated.
Mare ...	5-7 days	7-10 days	2-3 weeks or more
Cow ...	2-4 days	21-28 days	3-4 weeks or more
Ewe ...	1-2 days	4-6 months	17-20 days
Sow ...	2-4 days	5-6 weeks	20-21 days

## TABLE OF WEANING.

Foals at	...	...	5-8 months old.
Calves at	...	...	4-6 months old.
Lambs at	...	...	3½-4½ months old.
Pigs at	...	...	6-8 weeks old.

TABLE OF INCUBATION OR LATENCY  
OF DISEASE.

Cattle Plague	...	...	5-8 days.
Pleuro-pneumonia	...	...	3 weeks to 3 months or more.
Tuberculosis	...	...	2 weeks to 2 months or more.
Foot and Mouth Disease	...	...	2-4 days.
Variola Vaccinæ	...	...	6-9 days.
„ Ovina	...	...	8-12 days
„ Equina	...	...	6-8 days.
Anthrax	...	...	12-24 hours or more.
Swine Fever	...	...	5-7 days.
Glanders and Farcy	...	...	1-6 weeks or more.
Rabies	...	...	10 days to several weeks or months.
Strangles	...	...	Varies, a few days usually.
Canine Distemper	...	...	1-3 weeks
Contagious Foot Rot	...	...	3-6 days.

# TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## TROY OR APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT, WITH THE METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Symbol.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Minims of Water.	French Grammes.
lb	1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760	= 6319·54	= 373·241952
oz	..	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	= 526·62	= 31·103496
ʒ	..	..	1	= 3	= 60	= 65·82	= 3·887937
ʒ	..	..	..	1	= 20	= 21·94	= 1·295979
gr.	..	..	..	..	1	= 1·09	= 0·06479895

## IMPERIAL OR AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, WITH THE METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.

	Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.			French Grammes.	
lb	...	1	= 16	= 7000	...	...	= 453·592
oz.	...	...	1	= 437·5	...	...	= 28·3495
		...	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 218·75	...	...	= 14·17475
		...	$\frac{1}{4}$	= 109·375	...	...	= 7·08737
			15·43	or nearly	$15\frac{1}{2}$	=	1·0
			1·543	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$	=	·1 (decigramme)
gr.	...	...	1·0	...	...	=	·0648 or 64·8 milligrammes.
			·7715	or nearly	$\frac{3}{4}$	=	·05
			·15	„	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	·01 (centigramme)
			·015	„	$\frac{1}{100}$	=	001 (milligramme)

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS—*continued*.

8 Pounds	= 1 Stone Short Weight
14 Pounds	= 1 „ Long Weight
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (Qr.)
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundredweight (Cwt.)
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton (2,240 lbs.)

N.B.—All Solids are now ordered to be weighed by the Imperial or Avoirdupois Weight, and all Liquids by Measure.

Whenever the signs  $\mathfrak{z}$ j and  $\mathfrak{d}$ j are made use of they represent 60 and 20 grains respectively. In this work we have retained the sign  $\mathfrak{z}$ l = 60 grains, because it is a very convenient and common dose for our patients.

The Grain Troy, Apothecaries' and Avoirdupois are equal and the same in most other countries.

A fluid ounce measure of distilled water at 60° F. weighs exactly 1 ounce Avoirdupois. The fluid drachm only weighs 54.68 grains and not 60. The minim only 0.91 of a grain and not 1 grain. The fluid ounce is divided into 480 minims; the solid ounce into 437.5 grains.

TABLE FOR COMPARING TROY OUNCES  
WITH AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

TROY.		AVOIRDUPOIS.		TROY.		AVOIRDUPOIS.	
Ounces.		Ounces.	Grains.	Ounces.		Ounces.	Grains.
1	=	1	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 480	7	=	7	297 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3360
2	=	2	85 or 960	8	=	8	340 or 3840
3	=	3	127 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1440	9	=	9	382 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4320
4	=	4	170 or 1920	10	=	10	425 or 4800
5	=	5	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2400	11	=	12	30 or 5280
6	=	6	255 or 2880	12	=	13	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5760

175 Troy ounces are equal to 192 Avoirdupois.



## FRENCH METRICAL WEIGHTS.

The unit of weight is called a Gramme, and is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° C., 15·43235 grains.

Grms.		Grms.
10000·0 or 1 Myriagramme (Mgm.)	=	10000 = 22·046 lbs.
1000·0 or 1 Kilogramme (Kgm.)	=	1000 = 2·204 lbs. or 2 lbs. 3½ oz.
100·0 or 1 Hectogramme (Hgm.)	=	100 = 3·527 oz.
10·0 or 1 Dekagramme (Dgm.)	=	10 = 154·32348 gr.
1·0 or 1 GRAMME* (Gm.)	=	1 = 15 43235 gr.
0·1 or 1 Decigramme (dgm.)	=	$\frac{1}{10}$ = 1·5432348 gr.
0·01 or 1 Centigramme (cgm.)	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ = 0·15432348 gr.
0·001 or 1 Milligramme (mgm.)	=	$\frac{1}{1000}$ = 0·015432348 or $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.

\* A Gramme = the weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. (39·2 F.).

### RULES FOR CONVERTING THE METRIC WEIGHTS INTO TROY.

To convert Grammes to Troy Grains, multiply by 10,000 and divide by 648.

To convert Grammes to Troy Ounces, multiply by 29 and divide by 902.

To convert Kilos to Troy Pounds, multiply by 300 and divide by 112.

### RULES FOR CONVERTING THE METRIC WEIGHTS INTO AVOIRDUPOIS.

To convert Grammes to Ounces (Avoir.), multiply by 20 and divide by 576.

To convert Grammes to Pounds (Avoir.), divide by 454.

To convert Kilos to Pounds, multiply by 1,000 and divide by 454.

## MEASURE OF LENGTH.

The yard (=36 inches) is computed from the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, and equals 39·1393 inches.

Symbol.	Yard.	Feet.	Inches.		Metres.
Yd.	1	3	36	=	0·914399
Ft.		1	12	=	0·3048 or 30·48 centimetres.
In.					0·02539954, or 25·4 millimetres, or 2½ centimetres.
			1 = $\frac{1}{59\frac{1}{3}}$ Seconds Pendulum	} =	
			4 = 1 Hand, used in measuring horses		
			$\frac{1}{12}$ = 1 Line.		

## METRICAL SYSTEM.

The unit of length is the ten millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator in the meridian of Paris, and is called a metre = 39·37079 inches.

Symbol.		Name.	
10,000·0	Metres	Myriametre (Mm.)	= 6.213 miles.
1,000 0	"	Kilometre (Km.)	= '621 miles.
100·0	"	Hectometre (Hm.)	= 109·361 yards.
10·0	"	Decametre (Dm.)	= 32·370 feet.
1·0	"	*METRE (M.)	= 39·37079 in.
·1	"	Decimetre (dm.)	= 3·93708 in.
·01	"	Centimetre (cm.)	= 0·39371 or $\frac{2}{5}$ in.
·001	"	Millimetre (mm.)	= 0·03937 or $\frac{1}{25}$ in.
·000001	"	Mycon (μ)	= 0 000039.

## RULES FOR CONVERTING FRENCH INTO ENGLISH LONG MEASURE.

Millimetres to inches, multiply by 10 and divide by 254.

Metres to yards, multiply by 70 and divide by 64.

\* A metre = the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

## FRENCH MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The unit of capacity is called a Litre=1 cubic decimetre=61·028 cubic inches.

Symbol. Litres.	Name.		
10000·0	1 Myrialitre (Ml.)	=	2199·76 Imperial gallons.*
1000·0	1 Kilolitre (Kl.)	=	219·976       "       "
100·0	1 Hectolitre (Hl.)	=	21·9976       "       "
10·0	1 Dekalitre (Dl.)	=	2·1998       "       "
1·0	1 Litre (L.)	=	35·196       "       fluid ounces.
·1	1 Decilitre (de.)	=	3·5196       "       "
·01	1 Centilitre (cl.)	=	0·352       "       "
·001	1 Millilitre (mil., ml.)	=	0·0352       "       "
·0001	1 Decimil (dml.)	=	1·689       "       minims.
·00001	1 Centimil (cml.)	=	0·169       "       "

\* The Imperial gallon (8 pints) contains 277·27384 cubic inches, and the Imperial pint 20 fluid ounces.

A Cubic Centimetre (c.c., or 1 mil.)=1 gramme (or nearly  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains) or 16·9 minims.  
A Litre=1,000 grammes or 1 pint, 15 oz., 1 dr., 34  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## RULES FOR CONVERTING THE METRIC MEASURES INTO IMPERIAL.

To convert Litres into Gallons, multiply by 22 and divide by 100.  
 "       "       Pints       "       88       "       50.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

## IMPERIAL.

Symbol.	Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid oz.	Fluid drs.	Minims.	Grains of Water.
C	1=8=160=1,280=76,800=70,000					=4·546 or 10 lbs.
O	1=20=160=9,600=8,750					=0·568 or 568·34 c.c.
F <sub>5</sub>	..	1=	8=	480=	437·5	=0·0284 or 28·42 c.c.
F <sub>5</sub>	...	...	1=	60=	54·68	=0·00355 litres.
℥	...	...	...	1=	0·01	=0·000059 litres.

## FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER.

To convert grammes into grains	...	×	15·432.
To convert grammes into ounces avoirdupois	... ..	×	0·03527.
To convert kilogrammes into pounds...	...	×	2·2046.
To convert grains into grammes	...	×	0·0648.
To convert avoirdupois ounces into grammes	... ..	×	28·35.
To convert troy ounces into grammes...	...	×	31·104.
To convert cubic centimetres into fluid ounces Imperial	... ..	×	0·0352.
To convert litres into fluid ounces Imperial	... ..	×	35·2.
To convert fluid ounces into cubic centimetres	... ..	×	28·42.
To convert pints into litres	...	×	0·568.
To convert metres into inches...	...	×	39·37.
To convert inches into metres...	...	×	0·0254.

# EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

FROM HALF A MINIM TO ONE FLUID OUNCE.

Imperial.	Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ ...	= 0·03 c.c.	20 ℥ ...	= 1·184 c.c.
1 „ ...	= 0·059 c.c.	30 „ ...	= 1·776 c.c.
2 „ ...	= 0·118 c.c.	40 „ ...	= 2·368 c.c.
3 „ ...	= 0·178 c.c.	50 „ ...	= 2·96 c.c.
4 „ ...	= 0·237 c.c.	60 „ ...	= 3·55 c.c.
5 „ ...	= 0·296 c.c.	120 „ ...	= 7·1 c.c.
8 „ ...	= 0·474 c.c.	240 „ ...	= 14·21 c.c.
10 „ ...	= 0·592 c.c.	480 „ ...	= 28·42 c.c.

## APPROXIMATE IMPERIAL EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.	Imperial.
1 c.c.	= 17 (16·9) ℥.	25 c.c.	= 7 fl. 5 2 ℥.
2 „	= 35 $\frac{1}{5}$ ℥.	30 „	= 8 fl. 5 27 ℥.
3 „	= 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.	50 „	= 1 fl. 5 6 fl. 5 16 ℥.
4 „	= 1 fl. 5 7 ℥.	100 „	= 3 fl. 5 4 fl. 5 10 ℥.
5 „	= 1 fl. 5 24 ℥.	150 „	= 5 fl. 5 2 fl. 5 15 ℥.
8 „	= 2 fl. 5 15 ℥.	200 „	= 7 fl. 5 20 ℥.
10 „	= 2 fl. 5 49 ℥.	300 „	= 10 fl. 5 4 fl. 5 30 ℥.
15 „	= 4 fl. 5 13 ℥.	500 „	= 17 fl. 5 4 fl. 5 50 ℥.
20 „	= 5 fl. 5 38 ℥.	1 litre	= 35 fl. 5 1 fl. 5 34 ℥.

# EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF MASS.

## FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN.

Imperial.	Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.
gr. 1	= 0.065 gm.	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	= 0.0043 gm.
„ $\frac{3}{4}$	= 0.049 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{20}$	= 0.0032 gm.
„ $\frac{2}{5}$	= 0.043 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{25}$	= 0.0026 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.032 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{30}$	= 0.0022 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{3}$	= 0.022 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{40}$	= 0.0016 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{4}$	= 0.016 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{50}$	= 0.0013 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{5}$	= 0.013 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{75}$	= 0.00086 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{6}$	= 0.011 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{100}$	= 0.00065 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{7}$	= 0.009 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{125}$	= 0.00043 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{8}$	= 0.008 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{200}$	= 0.00032 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{10}$	= 0.0065 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{250}$	= 0.00026 gm.
„ $\frac{1}{12}$	= 0.0054 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{300}$	= 0.00022 gm.

## MULTIPLES OF A GRAIN.

Imperial.	Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.
gr. 1	= 0.065 gm.	gr. 10	= 0.648 gm.
„ $1\frac{1}{3}$	= 0.086 gm.	„ 15	= 0.972 gm.
„ $1\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.097 gm.	„ 20	= 1.296 gm.
„ $1\frac{3}{4}$	= 0.113 gm.	„ 40	= 2.592 gm.
„ 2	= 0.13 gm.	„ 60	= 3.89 gm.
„ $2\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.162 gm.	„ 120	= 7.78 gm.
„ 3	= 0.194 gm.	oz. $\frac{1}{8}$	= 3.54 gm.
„ $3\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.227 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{4}$	= 7.08 gm.
„ 4	= 0.259 gm.	„ $\frac{1}{2}$	= 14.17 gm.
„ 5	= 0.324 gm.	dr. 4	= 15.55 gm.
„ 6	= 0.389 gm.	oz. 1	= 28.35 gm.
dr. 8 = 31.1 gm.			

# APPROXIMATE IMPERIAL EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC MEASURES OF MASS.

Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.	Imperial.
1 mgm.	= $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.	1 gm.	= $15\frac{1}{2}$ (15.432) gr.
2 "	= $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	2 "	= $30\frac{7}{8}$ gr.
3 "	= $\frac{1}{21}$ gr.	3 "	= $46\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
4 "	= $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	4 "	= $61\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
5 "	= $\frac{1}{13}$ gr.	5 "	= $77\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
6.5 "	= $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	7.5 "	= $115\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
8 "	= $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	10 "	= $154\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
1 cgm.	= $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	15 "	= $231\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
2 "	= $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	20 "	= $308\frac{3}{5}$ gr.
3 "	= $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	30 "	= $1 \text{ } \overline{3}, 15\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
5 "	= $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	50 "	= $1 \text{ } \overline{3}, 334$ gr.
6.5 "	= 1 gr.	75 "	= $2 \text{ } \overline{3}, 282\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
10 "	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	100 "	= $3 \text{ } \overline{3}, 230\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
15 "	= $2\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	150 "	= $5 \text{ } \overline{3}, 127\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
20 "	= 3 gr.	250 "	= $8 \text{ } \overline{3}, 358$ gr.
26 "	= 4 gr.	500 "	= $1 \text{ lb. } 1 \text{ } \overline{3}, 278$ gr.
40 "	= $6\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	750 gm.	= $1 \text{ lb. } 10 \text{ } \overline{3}, 200$ gr.
75 "	= $11\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 kgm.	= $2 \text{ lb. } 3 \text{ } \overline{3}, 120$ gr.

## DOMESTIC MEASURES.

Sometimes used when proper weights and measures are not available, but cannot be relied upon.

A Quart ...	=	..	40 fluid ounces.
A Wine Bottle ...	=	..	24 "
A Sodawaterglassful	=	about	20 "
A Tumbler ...	=	..	10-12 "
A Breakfastcupful	=	..	8-10 "
A Teacupful ...	=	..	5 "
A Wineglassful ...	=	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 "
A Tablespoonful ...	=	..	1 "
A Dessertspoonful	=	..	4 fl. drachms.
A Teaspoonful ...	=	..	2 "
An Eggspoonful ...	=	..	1 "
A Drop ...	=	..	1 minim.
1 Sovereign ...	=	..	2 drachms.
1 Half-crown ...	=	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "



1 Florin ... .. = ... 3 drachms.  
 1 Shilling ... .. = ...  $1\frac{1}{2}$  „  
 1 Threepenny piece = ...  $\frac{1}{3}$  „  
 An Armful or Bundle (Fasciculus), about 6 ounces.  
 A Handful (Manipulus), 1-3 ounces.  
 A Pinch (Pugillum),  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 drachms.  
 As much as can be placed on the end of a knife,  
 x-xx grains.

1 part to 8=1 drachm to 1 ounce.  
 „ 20=1 ounce to 1 imperial pint.  
 „ 100=1 grain to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms, about.  
 „ 60=1 grain to 1 drachm.

### HAY AND STRAW.

A Truss of Straw ... ..	=36 pounds.
A Truss of Old Hay ... ..	=56 „
A Truss of New Hay (to Sept. 1)	=60 „
	cwt. qrs. lbs.
A Load=36 Trusses of Straw	=11 2 8
Old Hay	=18 0 0
New Hay	=19 1 4

### CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts = 1 Gallon.  
 2 Gallons = 1 Peck.  
 4 Pecks = 1 Bushel.  
 2 Bushels = 1 Strike.  
 4 Bushels = 1 Comb or Sack.  
 8 Bushels = 1 Quarter.  
 5 Quarters = 1 Load.  
 10 Quarters = 1 Last.

### PAPER MEASURE.

20 Sheets = 1 Quire, outsides.  
 24 Sheets = 1 Quire, insides.  
 20 Quires = 1 Ream.  
 2 Reams = 1 Bundle.

## TABLE OF PER CENT. DILUTIONS (HOARE).

*Not absolutely accurate, but near enough for all practical purposes.*

	$\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., or 1 part to 1,000, is about	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to fl. $\bar{5}$ i, or 9 gr. to Oi.
$\frac{1}{2}$	1 " 500,	1 gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 18 gr. ,, Oi.
1	1 " 100,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 90 gr. ,, Oi.
14	1 " 80,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 2 dr. ,, Oi.
2	1 " 50,	9 gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 3 dr. ,, Oi.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 " 40,	11 gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ,, Oi.
5	1 " 20,	22 gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 7 dr. ,, Oi.
10	1 " 10,	44 gr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ,, Oi.
20	1 " 5,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ,, Oi.
40	1 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,	3 dr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ,, Oi.
50	1 " 2,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, 9 oz. ,, Oi.
80	1 " $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,	6 dr. ,, fl. $\bar{5}$ i, ,, $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ,, Oi.

## TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS.

*Arranged on the basis of 87.5 gr. of solid in 1 pint (about 1 gr. in 110 m) of solvent.*

## QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING.

Percentage.	1 fl. drachm.	1 fl. ounce.	1 pint.	Parts.
1	gr. 0.547	gr. 4.375	gr. 87.5	1 in 100
2	" 1.094	" 8.750	" 175.0	1 " 50
3	" 1.640	" 13.125	" 262.5	1 " 33.33
4	" 2.187	" 17.500	" 350.0	1 " 25
5	" 2.734	" 21.875	" 437.5	1 " 20
6	" 3.281	" 26.250	" 525.0	1 " 16.66
7	" 3.828	" 30.625	" 612.5	1 " 14.28
8	" 4.375	" 35.000	" 700.0	1 " 12.5
9	" 4.922	" 39.375	" 787.5	1 " 11.11
10	" 5.468	" 43.750	" 875.0	1 " 10

## TABLE OF THERMOMETRY.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CENTIGRADE, FAHREN-  
HEIT'S AND RÉAUMUR'S THERMOMETRICAL SCALES.

Cent.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Cent.	Fahr.	Réaum.
°	°	°	°	°	°
15·0	59·0	12·0	36·6	98·0	29·3
16·0	60·8	12·8	36·9	98·4	29·5
17·0	62·6	13·6	37·0	98·6	29·6
18·0	64·4	14·4	37·2	99·0	29·7
19·0	66·2	15·2	37·5	99·5	30·0
20·0	68·0	16·0	37·7	100·0	30·2
21·0	69·8	16·8	38·0	100·4	30·4
22·0	71·6	17·6	38·3	101·0	30·6
23·0	73·4	18·4	38·6	101·5	30·9
24·0	75·2	19·2	38·8	102·0	31·1
25·0	77·0	20·0	39·0	102·2	31·2
26·0	78·8	20·8	39·4	103·0	31·5
27·0	80·6	21·6	40·0	104·0	32·0
28·0	82·4	22·4	40·5	104·9	32·4
29·0	84·2	23·2	40·6	105·0	32·4
30·0	86·0	24·0	41·0	105·8	32·8
30·5	87·0	24·4	41·1	106·0	32·8
31·0	87·8	24·8	41·6	107·0	33·3
31·6	89·0	25·3	42·0	107·6	33·6
32·0	89·6	25·6	42·2	108·0	33·7
32·2	90·0	25·7	42·7	109·0	34·2
32·7	91·0	26·2	43·0	109·4	34·4
33·0	91·4	26·4	43·3	110·0	34·6
33·3	92·0	26·6	43·8	111·0	35·1
33·8	93·0	27·1	44·0	111·2	35·2
34·0	93·2	27·2	44·4	112·0	35·5
34·4	94·0	27·5	45·0	113·0	36·0
35·0	95·0	28·0	46·0	114·8	36·8
35·5	96·0	28·4	47·0	116·6	37·6
36·0	96·8	28·8	48·0	118·4	38·4
36·1	97·0	28·8	49·0	120·2	39·2
36·4	97·5	29·1	50·0	122·0	40·0

The zero of the *Centigrade* scale is the same as that of *Réaumur's*, but  $32^{\circ}$  higher than that of *Fahrenheit's* scale. Therefore, the degrees of the *Centigrade* scale stand to those of *Réaumur* as 5 does to 4, and to the *Fahrenheit* as 5 does to 9 plus 32.

To convert the degrees of *Centigrade* into those of *Fahrenheit*, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

To transpose *Centigrade* into *Réaumur*, multiply by 4 and divide by 5.

*Fahrenheit* degrees minus 32, multiplied by 5, and divided by 9, equal *Centigrade*.

*Fahrenheit* degrees  $- 32 \times 4 \div 9 =$  *Réaumur's*.

*Réaumur's* degrees  $\times 5 \div 4 =$  *Centigrade*.

*Réaumur's* degrees  $\times 9 \div 4 + 32 =$  *Fahrenheit's*.

## TEMPERATURES OF THE HEALTHY BODY.

### REGISTERED AT THE RECTUM.

ANIMAL.	AVERAGE.	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
	°	°	°
Horses ... ..	{ 38·0 C. 100·4 F.	37·6 C. 99·68 F.	38·75 C. 101·75 F.
Cattle ... ..	{ 38·5 C. 101·3 F.	38·0 C. 100·4 F.	39·2 C. 102·56 F.
Sheep and Goats	{ 39·4 C. 103·0 F.	38·8 C. 102·0 F.	40·0 C. 104·0 F.
Pigs ... ..	{ 39·2 C. 102·6 F.	38·5 C. 101·2 F.	40·0 C. 104·0 F.
Dogs ... ..	{ 38·5 C. 101·3 F.	38·3 C. 101·0 F.	38·70 C. 101·66 F.

ANIMAL.	AVERAGE.	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
	°	°	°
Cats ... ..	{ 38·0 C. 100·4 F.		
Rabbits ... ..	{ 38·25 C. 100·85 F.		
Fowls ... ..	106·9 F.		
Small Birds ...	108·6 F.		
Elephants (Steel.)	{ 36·4 C. 97·6 F.		
Camels (Steel.) ...	{ 37·5 C. 99·5 F.	36·6 C. 98·0 F.	38·3 C. 101·0 F.

Although the above averages may be taken as the standards, still, various influences are said, by some, to alter them. Thus, according to Professor Siedamgrotsky :

*Influence of Age.*—The temperature of young animals is often as much as 0·5 (0·9 F.) and 1° C. (1·8 F.) higher than during the prime of life, and diminishes about the same degree in old age.

*Influence of Sex.*—The temperature of Females is often 0·5–1° C. higher than Males.

*Influence of Time of Day.*—The maximum is usually in the evening and the minimum in the morning ; and the difference may be as much as 0·1°–1·0° (·18°–1·8° F.).

*Influence of Feeding.*—The temperature rises during digestion from 0·2°–0·8° C.

*Influence of Drinking.*—Water from 8°–12° C. lowers the temperature from 0·3°–0·5° C.

*Influence of Exercise.*—Varies in different animals. Ordinary work may raise the temperature 1·9° C. (1·62° F.), but sweating 1·2° C. or more.

*Influence of External Temperature.*—Animals placed in a higher temperature show a rise of from 0·4°–1·2° C. Cold produces the opposite effect, although to a less degree.

*Influence of Bleeding.*—The temperature was reduced  $0.1^{\circ}$  C. by bleeding to the extent of from 5–6 lb.

The daily fluctuations are small in cattle as compared with horses; but the variation of successive readings was found much greater in sheep than in horses or cattle. The temperature falls  $0.83^{\circ}$  C. for from 3 to 24 days after shearing.

*These influences are, however, of very little importance in practical thermometry, as some of them require further investigation before they can be accepted as established facts.*

TABLE OF UTERO-GESTATION.

ANIMAL.	AVERAGE PERIOD.	EARLY PERIOD FOR YOUNG TO LIVE.	LATE PERIOD.
Mares ...	335-345 days (11-11½ months)	307 days (10 months)	365 days (12 months)
Cows ...	275-287 days (39-41 weeks)	242 days (34½ weeks)	312 days (44½ weeks)
Sheep and Goats ...	149-151 days (21-21½ weeks)	140 days (20 weeks)	160 days (23 weeks)
Sows ...	112-119 days (16-17 weeks)	105 days (15 weeks)	126 days (18 weeks)
Bitches ...	63 days (9 weeks)	55 days (8 weeks)	70 days (10 weeks)
Cats ...	55 days (8 weeks)	50 days	64 days
Rabbits ...	28-30 days (4 weeks)		



The duration of pregnancy is usually *shorter* in weakly, ill-conditioned, and poorly-fed animals than in those of an opposite state. It also decreases with age. It is also said to be shorter in highly-bred animals than in common-bred ones.

The period of utero-gestation is supposed to be *longer* with a male foetus than it is in the case of a female, although the longest periods registered appear to have been with female young. Mares put to thorough-bred horses appear to be longer pregnant than when impregnated with common-bred stallions; and a mare fecundated by a stallion ass goes longer than when put to a horse.

It should, however, be borne in mind that when coitus has taken place several times it is impossible to predict when conception took place, and even when contact has only occurred once between male and female, fecundation does not necessarily coincide with this intercourse, as the ovule may meet the spermatozoa in different regions of the uterine system, and may, therefore, only be fertilised some days after copulation. The time for the ovule to pass through the fallopian tube also varies in different animals. In the Rabbit and Guinea-pig, for instance, it takes three days; in Ruminants from four to five days; and in the Bitch from eight to ten days.

Circumstances may also retard or accelerate the development of the foetus, and it may apparently remain some days in the uterus after it is ready for birth, without inconvenience to the mother or itself, just as it may be born several days before the ordinary period without compromising its safety.

For these reasons, the period of gestation can only be approximately fixed. (*Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics*, 1878.)

# TABLE OF THE APPROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF BLOOD.

Coagulum or clot	{	Fibrin	...	0.30	}	13.0
		Corpuscles	...	12.70		
Serum	{	Water	...	79.00	}	87.0
		Albumin	...	7.00		
		Fatty Matters	...	0.06		
		Salts ...	...	0.94		
				<hr/>		
				100.00		

Specific gravity of blood = 1.055.

In the blood of carnivora the phosphates, and in that of herbivora the carbonates, of metals abound ; whilst in both chloride of sodium (common salt) exists in about the same proportion.

# TABLE OF THE COMPOSITION OF BONES.

Water	...	...	...	...	6.20
Organic Matter (containing $\text{NH}_3$ 4.80)	...	...	...	...	39.13
Calcic phosphate	...	...	...	...	48.95
Lime	...	...	...	...	2.57
Magnesia	...	...	...	...	0.30
Sulphur Teroxide	...	...	...	...	2.55
Silica	...	...	...	...	0.30
					<hr/>
					100.00

TABLE OF THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF URINE.

	Horse.	Cow.	Sheep.	Pig.
Water ... ..	90·0	91·5	86·5	97·0
Organic Matter, Urea, Uric and Hippuric Acids ... ..	7·0	6·5	9·8	2·0
Inorganic Matter, Salts of Potash, Soda, Phos- phorus, etc....	3·0	2·0	3·7	1·0
	100·0	100·0	100 0	100 0

APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF SOLID EXCREMENTS.

	Horse.	Cow.	Sheep.	Pig.
Water ... ..	76·0	84·0	64·0	80 0
Organic Matter, Woody Fibre, and Insoluble Matters ... ..	21·0	13·5	30·0	16·5
Mineral Substances, In- soluble Salts of Food	3·0	2·5	6·0	3·5
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100 0

The composition of the urine varies according to the nature of the food, the age of the animal, and

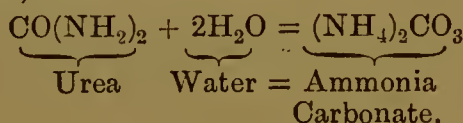
whether it is at work or repose, the time of day, etc.

The only proper method of obtaining a correct analysis is to procure the total amount of urine voided in twenty-four hours, and analyse from the bulk.

The following detailed analysis is by Boussingault (horse):

Water	...	...	...	90.1
Urea	...	...	...	3.1
Hippurite of Potash	...	...	...	0.47
Alkaline Lactates	...	...	...	2.0
Potass. Bicarb.	...	...	...	1.65
Magnesium Carb.	...	...	...	0.42
Calcium Carb.	...	...	...	1.08
Potass. Sulphate	...	...	...	0.12
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	0.06
Silica	...	...	...	0.1
Phosphates	...	...	...	nil.
Undetermined Matter	...	...	...	1.0
				<hr/>
				100.0

Through the action of a ferment, urea takes up water and becomes Ammonia Carbonate, thus:



Quantity of urine voided daily (approximate):

Horse 8-10 pints or 12-14 lb.		Sheep $4\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{3}{5}$ pints or 1-2 lb.
Cow 40-48 pints or 50-60 lb.		Pig 2-2 $\frac{2}{5}$ pints or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lb.
Dog 3-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.		

TABLE OF NAMES GIVEN TO SHEEP ACCORDING TO AGE,  
SEX, ETC.

(From John H. Steel's "*Diseases of the Sheep.*")

EVENTS.	MALE.		FEMALE.	REMARKS.
	Uncastrated.	Castrated.		
Birth to weaning	Tup lamb Ram " Pur " Heeder	Hogg lamb	Ewe lamb Gimmer lamb	A sheep until weaning is a lamb
Weaning to first shearing	Hogg Hogget Haggerel or hoggerel Tup teg Lamb hogg Tup "	Wether hogg He teg	Gimmer hogg Ewe hogg Sheeder ewe Ewe teg	Hogget wool is wool of first shearing

First to second shearing	Shearing, Shearling, Shear hogg Diamond ram Dinmont ram tup One-shear tup	Shearing wether Shear hogg Wether hogg Wedder,, Two-toothed wether	Shearing ewe Shearing gimmer Theave Double-toothed ewe Double-toothed gimmer Gimmer Two-shear ewe	An ewe which has ceased to give milk is a "yeld-ewe"; taken from the breeding-flock, she is a "draft-ewe" or "draft-gimmer"
Second to third shearing	Two-shear ram	Three-toothed wether Two-shear wether	Three-shear ewe	Ewe if in lamb or with lamb; if not, a "barren gimmer"; if not put to a ram is "yeld-gimmer" (Scot)
Third to fourth shearing	Three-shear ram Three-shear tup	Four-toothed wether Three-shear wether	Three-shear ewe Winter ewe (Scot)	—
Afterwards	Aged tup	Full marked, aged	Etc.	After fourth shearing "aged" or "three-winter"

TABLE OF THE PERCENTAGE  
COMPOSITION OF FEEDING-STUFFS.

	Water.	Albu- mi- noids.	Fats.	Carbo- hy- drates	Cellu- lose.	Salts.
GRAINS.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wheat ...	14.5	12.0	2.0	66.5	3.0	2.0
Barley ...	14.3	9.5	2.0	66.6	5.0	2.6
Oats ...	14.0	11.5	6.0	56.5	9.0	3.0
Maize ...	14.5	10.0	7.0	61.4	5.2	1.9
Peas ...	14.3	21.4	2.5	51.3	8.0	2.5
Beans ...	13.0	23.5	2.0	49.0	9.5	3.0
Lentils ...	13.0	23.0	1.5	50.0	10.0	2.5
Gram ...	10.0	20.5	3.5	63.0		3.0
Linseed ...	8.0	23.5	34.0	25.0	7.0	2.5
Bran ...	13.0	14.0	3.5	49.5	14.5	5.5
OILCAKES, ETC.						
Linseed Cake	12.0	28.0	13.0	33.5	7.5	6.0
Cotton Seed, decorticated	11.0	34.0	14.0	25.0	9.0	7.0
Cotton Seed, un- decorticated	13.0	21.0	9.0	30.0	19.0	8.0
Rape Cake ...	11.0	29.0	10.5	31.5	10.0	8.0
Palm Nut Meal	14.0	18.0	15.0	34.0	12.0	7.0
Locust Beans...	14.0	6.0	2.0	66.0	9.0	3.0
FODDER CROPS.						
Grasses (mean)	72.0	2.5	1.5	14.0	8.0	2.0
Red Clover ...	76.0	3.5	1.0	9.5	8.5	1.5
Lucern ...	74.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	10.5	2.5
Vetches ...	80.0	4.0	1.0	7.5	5.5	2.0
Rape ...	87.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	3.5	1.5
Rye (Green) ...	76.0	2.5	1.0	9.0	10.0	1.5
Cabbage ...	88.5	1.5	0.1	7.0	2.5	0.4
Gorse ...	72.0	3.0	1.5	8.0	13.5	2.0
Meadow Hay...	15.0	10.0	2.5	40.0	26.0	6.5
Clover Hay ...	16.0	13.0	3.5	28.0	35.0	4.5
Lucern Hay ...	16.0	14.5	2.5	24.0	38.0	5.0



	Water.	Albu- mi- noids.	Fats.	Carbo- hy- drates.	Cellu- lose.	Salts.
ROOTS AND TUBERS.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Turnips ...	92.0	1.1	0.1	5.0	1.0	0.8
Swedes ...	89.0	1.5	0.2	7.2	1.1	1.0
Mangolds ...	88.0	1.4	0.2	8.4	1.0	1.0
Sugar Beet ...	84.0	1.5	0.1	11.4	1.6	1.0
Carrots ...	86.0	1.5	0.2	10.0	1.3	1.4
Parsnips ...	86.0	2.0	0.7	7.3	3.0	1.0
Potatoes ...	75.5	2.0	0.5	20.0	1.0	1.0
STRAWS.						
Wheat Straw...	14.0	2.0	1.5	30.5	47.0	5.0
Oat        " ...	14.5	2.5	2.0	38.0	39.0	4.0
Barley     " ...	14.0	3.0	2.0	33.0	42.0	6.0
Rye        " ...	14.0	1.5	1.5	29.0	50.0	4.0
Bean       " ..	16.0	9.0	1.5	32.5	35.0	6.0
VARIOUS.						
Malt Dust ...	11.5	24.0	2.5	41.0	16.0	5.0
Brewers' Grains	74.0	4.5	2.0	12.5	5.5	1.5
Hens' Eggs ...	73.7	12.6	12.1	0.6	—	1.5

Albuminoid or Nitrogenous Ratio means the ratio between the Nitrogenous substances and the Fats and Carbohydrates in any food ; and, for feeding animals, should not fall below that in which it exists in the cereal grains.

To calculate the ratio—Multiply the percentage of Fat by 2.3 to reduce it to its equivalent in Starch or Sugar : this amount is added to the Carbohydrates, and the sum is divided into the proportion of Albuminoids.

Nitrogenous Matter

$\text{Fats} \times 2.3 + \text{Carbohydrates}$

Take Oats, for example :

Percentage of Albuminoids = 11·5

„ Fats = 6

„ Carbohydrates = 56·5

Then Nitrogenous Ratio =  $\frac{11·5}{2·3 \times 6 + 56·5} = \frac{11·5}{70·3} = 1 : 6.$

The “Fatty” Ratio is the proportion of fats to nitrogenous bodies. To calculate, divide the amount of fats by that of nitrogenous bodies  $\frac{F}{N}$ .

The “Complete Nutritive” Ratio is the percentage of nitrogenous substance to non-nitrogenous in the dry matter of the food. To calculate nutritive ratio, divide the amount of nitrogenous bodies by the sum of the other constituents (water excepted).  
N

$F + CH + \text{fibre and salts}$

Ratio between the Nitrogenous and Non-Nitrogenous constituents in the digestible part of the principal foods :

	Total Nitrogen reckoned.
Cotton Cake, decorticated ...	1 : 1·5
Do. undecorticated...	1 : 1·8
Linseed Cake ...	1 : 2·3
Brans ...	1 : 2·4
Peas ...	1 : 2·9
Wheat Bran ...	1 : 4·2
Oats ...	1 : 5·5
Barley ...	1 : 7·6
Maize ...	1 : 9·0
Clover Hay ...	1 : 5·9
Meadow Hay ...	1 : 8·0
Swedes...	1 : 5·9
Turnips ...	1 : 6·2
Mangolds ...	1 : 8·0
Potatoes ...	1 : 10·6
Oat Straw ...	1 : 14·7
Wheat Straw ...	1 : 17·1

## Albuminoid Ratio suitable for various Animals:

Rapidly growing Animals	...	1:5-7
Fattening Oxen	...	1:9-10
„ Sheep	...	1:8-9
„ Pigs	...	1:7
Horses in work	...	1:4
Milch Cows	...	1:6-7

TABLE OF THE COMPOSITION OF MILK  
OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.

		Water.	Butter (Fat).	Albu- minoid Casein.	Sugar.	Salts.
		%	%	%	%	%
Woman ...	...	87.81	4.37	1.54	5.75	0.53
Cow ...	...	87.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	0.6
Goat ...	...	86.8	3.32	4.08	5.28	0.58
Ewe ...	...	85.62	4.20	4.5	5.0	0.68
Mare ...	...	88.0	1.0	1.6	8.9	0.5
Ass ...	...	90.0	1.4	1.7	6.4	0.5
Sow ...	...	82.6	5.7	6.2	5.0	0.5
Skimmed Milk...		90.0	0.8	3.9	4.7	0.6
Buttermilk ...	...	90.0	1.0	3.0	5.4	0.6
Colostrum ...	...	75.1	3.5	16.8	4.6	
Cream (thick) ...	...	55.0	34.5	8.5	2.0	
Butter ...	...	10.0	87.8	1.0	1.2	
Cheese (rich) ...	...	40.0	30.0	25.0	5.0	

# TABLE OF GOOD HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES AND CLOVERS

<i>Alopecurus Pratensis</i>	...	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anthoxanthum Odoratum</i>	...	Sweet-scented Vernal Grass
<i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i>	...	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis Glomerata</i>	...	Rough Cock's-foot
<i>Festuca Duriuscula</i>	...	Hard Fescue
„ <i>Elatior</i>	...	Tall Fescue
„ <i>Loliacea</i>	...	Darnel-like Fescue
„ <i>Pratensis</i>	...	Meadow Fescue
„ <i>Ovina</i>	...	Sheep's Fescue
„ <i>Rubra</i>	...	Red Fescue
<i>Lolium Italicum</i>	...	Italian Rye Grass
„ <i>Perenne</i>	...	Perennial „
<i>Lotus Corniculatus</i>	...	Bird's-foot Trefoil
„ <i>Major</i>	...	Great Foot „
<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>	...	Trefoil or Common Yel- low Clover
„ <i>Sativa</i>	...	Lucerne
<i>Onobrychis Vicidifolia</i>	...	Sainfoin
<i>Phleum Pratense</i>	...	Timothy, or Meadow Cat's-tail
<i>Poa Pratensis</i>	...	Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass (Blue Grass)
„ <i>Trivialis</i>	...	Rough-stalked Meadow Grass
<i>Trefolium Giganteum</i>	...	Hebrew Cow Clover
„ <i>Hybridum</i>	...	Alsike Clover
„ <i>Minus</i>	...	Suckling Clover
„ <i>Pratense</i>	...	Broad Red Clover
„ „ <i>Perenne</i>	...	Perennial Red Clover
„ <i>Repens</i>	...	White Clover

## INDIFFERENT GRASSES.

<i>Festuca Ovina Lenifolia</i>	Fine - leaved	Sheep's
	Fescue	
<i>Lolium Temulentum</i> ...	Annual Rye Grass	
<i>Poa Aquatica</i> ...	Water Meadow Grass	
„ <i>Nemoralis</i> ...	Wood Meadow Grass	
<i>Trisetum Pratense</i> ...	Yellow Oat Grass.	

## VERY INFERIOR GRASSES.

<i>Agrostus Alba</i> (var. <i>Stolonifera</i> ) ...	Fiorin, or Creeping Bent	
	Grass	
<i>Allopercuris Agrostis</i> ...	Slender Foxtail	
<i>Arra Coccipitosa</i> ...	Tufted Hair Grass	
<i>Avena Elatior</i> ...	Field Oat	
<i>Bromus Avensus</i> ...	Field Brome	
<i>Bruza Media</i> ...	Quaking Grass	
<i>Dimcus Communis</i> ...	Rushes	
<i>Hordenum Pratense</i> ...	Meadow Barley (Squirrel-tail Grass)	

## TABLES OF DENTITION.

## DENTITION OF THE HORSE.

AGE.	INCISORS, TEMPORARY.		MOLARS, TEMPORARY.		TUSKS.	NUMBER.		
Period.	No.	Position.	No.	Position.	No.	Temp.	Perm.	Total.
Birth ...	4	Central	12	1st, 2nd, & 3rd		16		
4-6 weeks ...	4	Lateral				20		
9 months ...	4	Corner	Permanent Molars.			24		24
1 year ...	Permanent Incisors.			4th ...		24	4	28
1 year, 9 months ...				5th ...		24	8	32
2 years, 6 months ...	4	Central		1st and 2nd...		12	20	32
3 years, 6 months ...	4	Lateral		3rd ..		4	28	32
4 years ...				6th ...	4	4	36	40
4 years, 6 months ...	4	Corner				0	40	40

Formula of Temporary  
Teeth.

M. C. I. C. M.

$$\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{6}{6} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad \frac{3}{3} = 1\frac{1}{2} = 24.$$

Formula of Permanent  
Teeth.

M. C. I. C. M.

$$\frac{6}{6} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{6}{6} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{0}{0} = \frac{20}{20} = 40.$$

*At 6 months old.*—The anterior edges of the central and lateral incisors are worn level.

*At 1 year old.*—The corner incisors are well up but shell like, and the 4th permanent molar is often level with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd temporary molars, but not worn.

*At 2 years old.*—The tables of all the incisors are worn, and the corner one has lost its shell-like appearance, and the 5th molar is well up.

*At 3 years old.*—The central permanent incisors are in wear, and the 1st and 2nd permanent molars are up.

*At 4 years old.*—The lateral permanent incisors are in wear, and the 3rd and 6th molars are up, and the tusks are frequently breaking through.

*At 5 years old.*—The corner permanent incisors are in apposition at their anterior edges and shell-like in appearance. The tusks are well up and shelly.

*At 6 years old.*—The tables of the lower central incisors have lost the cavity 'mark,' and are elliptical in shape. The corner incisors are well in wear, *i.e.*, the tables of all the incisor teeth are formed. The cavity in the lateral ones is shallow. The tusks are larger, sharp-pointed, and shelly.

*At 7 years old.*—The cavity (mark) is nearly or quite gone from the lateral incisors, and that in the corner ones shallow. The upper corner incisors project and overhang the lower ones. The central incisors are more triangular in shape, and the tusks are somewhat blunted at the points.

*At 8 years old.*—The enamel of the central incisors appears triangular. The cavity (mark) obliterated, as it also is in the lateral and corner ones. Tusks blunted and round.

*From 8-10 years old.*—The central enamel of the incisors becomes circular and the teeth themselves more square in shape and less upright. The tusks more rounded.

*At 12 years old.*—The teeth are longer and more slanting and narrower. The tusks decidedly round, blunt, and covered with tartar.



*After 12 or 14 years old.*—Nothing definite is known whereby a positive opinion can be formed, but as age advances the teeth get more in a line with the jaw and the central enamel entirely worn out. (*Professor Sir G. T. Brown, 'Dentition as Indication of the age of the Animals of the Farm,' 1882.*)

N.B.—The marks in the upper incisors usually remain 2 years longer than those in the lower, although this is by no means a settled rule.

### DENTITION OF CATTLE.

AGE.		INCISORS, TEMPORARY.		MOLARS, TEMPORARY.		No.		
Period.		No.	Position.	No.	Position.	Temp.	Perm.	Total.
At birth or soon after ...		2	Central			20	20	
		2	Lateral					
			Central					
		2	Lateral					
		2	Corner	12	1st, 2nd 3rd			
Early Period. y'rs. m's.		Late Period. y'rs. m's.		Permanent.				
6 months								
1	3			4	4th ...	20	4	24
1	9			4	5th ...	20	8	28
2	0			2	Central	18	10	28
2	3	2	9	4	6th ...	18	14	32
2	9	3	3	8	1st and 2nd	8	24	32
3	3	3	9	4	3rd ...	2	30	32
				2	Corner		32	32

Formula of Temporary  
Teeth.

M. I. M.

$$\frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{0}{3} \quad \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{14} = 20.$$

Formula of Permanent  
Teeth.

M. I. M.

$$\frac{6}{6} \quad \frac{0}{3} \quad \frac{6}{6} = \frac{12}{20} = 32.$$

The temporary teeth are very quickly up after birth, and no marked change takes place before 6 months, when the 4th *permanent* molar is cut. No further change takes place, except the teeth become farther apart and worn before

1 year and 3 months old.—When the 5th permanent molar is cut.

At 2 years old.—The central incisor is usually well up, although it may occasionally be 3 months later before it is cut. The 6th molar is also cut at this age.

At 2 years and 6 months old.—The next pair of incisors are usually up, as well as the 1st and 2nd permanent molars.

At 3 years old.—The lateral incisors are up, although they may in some cases not be cut until 3 months later, and the 3rd molar is up.

At 3 years and 6 months old.—The corner broad teeth are up, although these, as Professor Brown remarks, 'are more subject to variations in the time of cutting than the 3rd pair (lateral). In well-bred cattle they take the place of the temporary teeth soon after the completion of the 3rd year, but in bulls they are not uncommonly present at 2 years and 10 months old, while in some instances they are not cut until 3 years and 9 months. Very little reliance indeed can be placed on the evidence of the corner incisors, and the examiner is compelled to refer to the molar teeth for the purpose of correcting his opinion.'

## DENTITION OF SHEEP.

AGE.		INCISORS, TEMPORARY.		MOLARS, TEMPORARY.		NUMBER.		
Period.		No.	Position.	No.	Position.	Temp.	Perm.	Total.
At birth or soon after		2	Central	12	1st, 2nd, 3rd	20		20
		2	Lateral					
			Central					
		2	Lateral					
		2	Corner					
		Permanent						
3 months ...		Permanent		4	4th ...	20	4	24
9 months ...				4	5th ...	20	8	28
Early. y'r. m.	Late. y'r. m.							
1 0	1 4	2	Central	16	6th, & 1st, 2nd, 3rd	18	10	28
1 6	2 0	2	{ Lateral Central			4	28	32
2 3	2 9	2	Lateral			2	30	32
2 9	3 3	2	Corner			0	32	Full Mouth

Formula of Temporary  
Teeth.

$$\text{M. I. M.} \\ \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{0}{3} \quad \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{14} = 20.$$

Formula of Permanent  
Teeth.

$$\text{M. I. M.} \\ \frac{0}{6} \quad \frac{0}{8} \quad \frac{6}{2} = \frac{12}{26} = 32.$$

A 1 year old sheep shows the incisors worn on their upper surfaces, especially the central and middle. In sheep that are feeding on turnips, some of the incisors, and in certain cases all of them, are broken off, and in very forward animals the central permanent incisors are cut, but are never perfectly regular at this age.

*At 1 year and 6 months old.*—The 6th permanent molar is cut, and shortly afterwards the three temporary molars are replaced by the permanent ones. Occasionally the 2nd pair of broad teeth will be cut ; in other cases there will be no signs of their appearance until the sheep is approaching the age of 2 years.

*At 2 years old.*—The lateral incisor teeth may even be seen at this age, although the 3rd pair of incisors are not, under ordinary circumstances, present before 2 years and 3 months.

*At 3 years old.*—The corner incisor teeth are usually up about this age, although in some rare cases they do not appear until the sheep is nearly 4 years old. No difficulty, however, need be experienced in deciding whether the corner teeth represent 3 or 4 years, if the state of the other incisors is taken into account. At 4 years of age the six broad teeth will show marks of wear, the central incisors especially will be worn hollow on their upper surfaces, the middles and laterals also showing well-marked tables in the shape of sharp cutting edges ; whilst the recently cut corner incisors, supposing the eruption to have been delayed till the sheep was nearly 4 years old, will present a marked contrast to the rest of the teeth, which have suffered from attrition (*Professor Brown*).

## DENTITION OF THE PIG.

AGE.	INCISORS, TEMPORARY.		MOLARS, TEMPORARY.		TUSKS.	No.		
Period.	No.	Position.	No.	Position.	Temp.	Temp.	Perm.	Total.
Birth ...	4	Corner ...			4	8		
1 month ...	4	Central ...	12	1st, 2nd, 3rd		24		
3 months	4	Lateral ...		Permanent		28		28
6 months			4	Premolars	4			
		Permanent	4	4th ...		28	8	36
9 months	4	Corner ...	4	5th ...		20	20	40
12 months	4	Central ...				16	24	40
15 months			12	1st, 2nd, 3rd		4	36	40
18 months	4	Lateral ...	4	6th ...		0.44	44	44

## Formula of Temporary Teeth.

M. C. I. C. M.

$$\frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{1} \frac{6}{6} \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{3} = \frac{14}{14} = 28.$$

## Formula of Permanent Teeth.

M. P.M. C. I. C. P.M. M.

$$\frac{6}{6} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{6}{6} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{6}{6} = \frac{22}{22} = 44.$$

*At 1 month old.*—The pig has the temporary corner incisors, the tusks, and the 2nd and 3rd molars well up, whilst the central incisors and 1st molars are being cut.

*At 2 months old.*—The above teeth are all well up, and signs may frequently be seen of the lateral incisors.

*At 3 months old.*—The temporary set of teeth are usually fully developed, although the lateral incisors may not yet be level with the central. The temporary corner teeth and tusks are further removed

from each other than they were at birth owing to the growth of the jaw.

*At 5 months old.*—There are signs of the cutting of the premolars as well as the 4th molar. The former are not always developed, for in the same litter one or two pigs will be found occasionally in which this tooth is absent. The 4th molar is, however, remarkably regular in its appearance.

*At 7 months old.*—There may be signs of the corner permanent incisors, but this does not usually take place before the animal is 8 months old.

*At 9 months old.*—The corner permanent incisors are well up, and the permanent tusks may be through the gums; *if these are well up at this age it would be a fair ground of disqualification unless the animal were a boar*, in which case early development of the tusks is expected.

*From 10–12 months old.*—The 5th molar is cut.

*At one year old.*—The central incisors are said to be cut; it is, however, the rule to find the temporary organs in position at this age. *A pig entered in a show as not exceeding one year would be looked upon with suspicion if the central permanent incisors were found to be fully developed; and if at the same time some of the anterior temporary molars had fallen, and the permanent teeth were filling their places, the animal would be disqualified.*

*At 1 year and 3 months old.*—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd molars are up, but the sharp points have not become worn. *These teeth are very regular in their development, and afford valuable evidence in cases where an opinion cannot be formed from an inspection of the incisors alone.*

*From 17–18 months old.*—The 6th molar is cut, and in forward animals the lateral temporary incisors are being changed for permanent ones, although they frequently remain until the animal is 1 year and 3 months old; at other times one lateral incisor will



be found to be fully up and nearly level with the central, while the other is just pushing through the gum.

*It is very important that the examiner should exercise the greatest circumspection in the inspection of the teeth of pigs which are exhibited in the class above 12 and not exceeding 18 months old. Animals are entered at various ages from 12-18 months; it is necessary, therefore, in this class to note the condition of the central incisors and the anterior molars, as well as that of the lateral incisors and the 6th molar.*

*At 2 years old.*—The lateral incisors are quite level with the centrals, and are worn at their edges, and the 6th molar now stands quite free from contact with the angle of the jaw, and indications of wear may be observed on the upper surfaces of the other molars.

Although there are certain exceptions to the rule of development of the teeth in our domestic animals; they are not numerous, nor very important in their bearings, and it is particularly worthy of notice that the exceptions are nearly always in favour of exhibitors, being in the direction of retarded rather than accelerated development.

These notes have been taken from the late Professor Sir G. T. Brown's valuable pamphlet on '*Dentition as Indicative of the Age of the Animals of the Farm*,' reprinted from the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. xviii., s.s. part ii., and may be obtained at the small cost of 1s., who says that 'After an experience of some thirty years, I do not hesitate to affirm that of all animals on the farm, the pig is the most free from dental irregularities; and the evidence of age, which a skilled inspector may obtain from a careful examination of the teeth, may be accepted as free from any suspicion of error.'



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